

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,858

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1975

Established 1887



Abdulla Yacoub Bishara of Kuwait (left) and Iqbal Akhund of Pakistan.

Smaller UN Nations Speak Softly But Some Carry a Very Big Stick

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—If the boyish-looking Arab were seen stepping his mind out anywhere except in the delegates' lounge here, he might hardly be noticed, yet he prominently helped gather support for the draft resolution that would define Zionism as a form of racism.

He is Abdulla Yacoub Bishara, chief delegate of Kuwait, which has a population of about 1 million—at the UN. He also belongs to the small group of movers and shakers, power brokers and king-makers, whose influence in the world organization by far exceeds the relative importance of the countries they represent.

Their role is mainly behind the scenes rather than on the rostrum in the General Assembly Hall; anyone who wants to grasp the inner workings of the UN must watch what they are doing.

The Kuwait representative, a handful of influential delegates from other parts of the world and a few high UN officials—the names of some may mean little to the public—are players in an unending diplomatic poker game here.

How does one qualify for such backstage games and how does one get the trump cards?

The ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union

and China will always be powerful in the United Nations, whoever they are and whatever they do, a diplomat from a small country observed. "But some delegates representing minor nations manage to act as catalysts and gray eminences."

The chief delegate of Austria, Peter Jankovitsch, who himself gets around quite a bit, characterized the typical UN power broker in this way: "Much depends on personality. A certain disposition for establishing contacts is indispensable. He must also have other gifts and skills that are to define a flair for detecting moods and trends, for example."

It helps also if a delegate, perhaps through his prestige in a regional grouping, is able to deliver a bundle of votes on an important issue. Vote-trading, logrolling, and smoke-filled-room deals go on in the UN all the time, just as they do in legislative bodies around the world.

France's representative, Louis de Guiringaud, who is on good terms with the French-speaking African countries and many other delegates, during the last few months has discreetly helped lay the groundwork for the forthcoming producer-consumer conference in Paris on energy and raw materials.

The Scandinavian diplomats have considerable influence because they are often in a position

to negotiate the votes of their five-country group, which has excellent Third World connections. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden stuck together on the Zionism issue, voting against the draft resolution in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. Their stand encouraged some African countries to rebel against Arab attempts to provide political leadership for their regional group.

The attitude of the five Nordic countries also influenced that of the others of the so-called Little Nine—the five Nordic states plus Austria, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—on the Zionism question, as it has done on previous occasions.

The greatest potential for "dealing" is in the Third World group, which includes more than two-thirds of the 143 member states and represents the biggest pool of votes in the UN. Its factional leaders are being courted by the superpowers.

Recently, the United States has been wooing the delegates of the Third World in view of a touch-and-go vote on a resolution concerning the future status of U.S. troops in South Korea.

The Kuwait ambassador is not the only Arab power broker here. There are also Abdullatif Rahal, the scholarly chief delegate of Algeria, who is con-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Realignment Throws Open '76 Prospects

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—With a suddenness that shocked the political community, President Ford has made a series of moves that change the basic power relationships in his administration and force a recalculation of the race for the presidency.

The first assessment of most politicians was that Mr. Ford has done little to improve the odds on his own nomination and election, but the President said at a news conference last night that he was "very happy" about the prospects for both the administration and his election campaign.

In the immediate after-shock of the surprise announcements, there were the dominant impressions voiced by politicians in both parties, members of Congress and White House officials:

• The removal of Vice-President Rockefeller from the 1976 ticket does not significantly ease conservative Republican opposition to Mr. Ford's own nomination. And the firing of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, the strongest critic of détente inside the administration, may give prospective challenger Ronald Reagan a new talking point for the primary campaign.

• Already restive Republican progressives, unhappy at the isolation of their long-time leader, Mr. Rockefeller, from the administration, now are looking more seriously at their political alternatives. The chances of a progressive Republican running for president, either in the primaries or as the head of what Maryland Sen. Charles Mathias calls "the third party of the center," were significantly increased by yesterday's events.

• At the very least, there will now be a widespread scramble for positions as a possible vice-presidential running mate for Mr. Ford, with some of the entrants keeping an eye on the possibility of gaining the top job, should Mr. Ford later remove himself from the race or be beaten in the primaries.

The President professed last night to be "not worried about any competition for either the nomination or the election," but he quashed reports that Mr. Rockefeller might oppose him. He said (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Senators Expected to Confirm Nominees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Nominees in President Ford's top-level shake-up appear headed for smooth Senate confirmation.

The President announced last night that he would nominate Donald Rumsfeld as secretary of defense, Elliot Richardson as secretary of commerce and George Bush as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. All three need Senate concurrence.

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who was named head of the National Security Council, does not need Senate confirmation. Gen. Scowcroft is a long-time NSC aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has held the top NSC post since 1969.

Senate backers of the policies of outgoing Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said that they want to know if Mr. Rumsfeld would carry on the fight against defense spending cuts and arms concessions to the Soviet Union.

"It has been suggested that the hardliners in defense are all gone," said Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho. "If that's what it means, I would be very much distressed."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., saw the appointment of Mr. Richardson as a purely political maneuver. Sen. Humphrey said that Mr. Ford is bringing Mr. Richardson back from London, where he has been U.S. am-

bassador, to make sure he is available for the GOP vice-presidential nomination. Mr. Richardson will replace Rogers Morton, who resigned.

"Richardson is the ringier here," Sen. Humphrey said. He added that Mr. Ford is trying to give Mr. Richardson "a domestic base. You can't run for vice-president from the embassy in London."

The nomination of Mr. Richardson was the only element of the Cabinet shuffle that had not come to light earlier.

Mr. Richardson had told friends recently that he was unhappy in the diplomatic post because he had expected to serve as a "super-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Signal Seen On Détente, A-Arms Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Although President Ford treated the subject of détente cautiously last night, the dramatic personnel shifts he announced appeared to signal a strengthened determination to reach a new strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. Without this accord, the policy of détente would be in serious jeopardy.

In his news conference, Mr. Ford mixed a desire for improved relations with the Russians and renewed pledges for a strong national defense. He said that while he wanted a new arms accord, he was not negotiating with Moscow under any "time pressure."

The dismissal of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger seemed a victory of sorts for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to seek accommodation with the Russians in the nuclear arms area. But an unintended consequence of the upheaval may be to give additional arguments to the conservative critics of détente, who have been unhappy for some time with Mr. Kissinger.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a leading "anti-détente" in Washington, bitterly assailed Mr. Schlesinger's removal as a virtual capitulation to the Russians since Mr. Schlesinger was the best-known administration skeptic about détente. Sen. Jackson's voice was not alone.

Encouraging Sign

On the other hand, some advocates of arms control who have been unhappy with the tough negotiating demands of the Pentagon and Mr. Schlesinger tended to see his replacement as an encouraging sign for an accord with Moscow on limiting offensive strategic weapons.

Insiders insisted that Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal was not due to differences over détente alone and that it would be wrong to attach such a policy motivation to it. As so often happens, however, the perception may be as important as the reality.

If the Kremlin views the dismissal as a forerunner of new concessions on arms control, it may adopt a harder line, waiting for the United States to soften its position.

Likewise, if the Chinese discern a weakening of U.S. resolve (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



President Ford arriving at podium in White House to begin his news conference.

Rumsfeld Regarded as Major Single Winner

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—White House Chief of Staff Donald Rumsfeld, considered the master maneuverer of the Ford administration, was widely credited yesterday as being the silent architect of the President's Cabinet shake-up.

The soft-spoken, hard-driving former Illinois congressman emerged as the big winner from the battle for power in the Ford administration.

Not only did Mr. Rumsfeld wind up with an important Cabinet post and equal access with

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to President Ford, he also left in the White House as chief of staff his deputy, Richard Cheney, who is considered highly capable and totally loyal to Mr. Rumsfeld.

Personal Contacts

While Mr. Kissinger still retains enormous power and prestige within the inner councils of the administration, it was clearly Mr. Rumsfeld who gained power and Mr. Kissinger who lost.

Mr. Rumsfeld left no fingerprints on any of his internal recommendations that helped

produce the shake-up within the White House.

He was not even around on Sunday when Mr. Ford fired Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and CIA Director William Colby. Instead, Mr. Rumsfeld took a rare day off and went to a football game.

The official White House position, stated by Mr. Rumsfeld and others, is that Mr. Ford had initiated the changes and that he desired to put his own stamp on the foreign policies of his administration after 14 months in office.

Privately, however, many ad-

vised that Mr. Rumsfeld's dismissal was not due to differences over détente alone and that it would be wrong to attach such a policy motivation to it. As so often happens, however, the perception may be as important as the reality.

If the Kremlin views the dismissal as a forerunner of new concessions on arms control, it may adopt a harder line, waiting for the United States to soften its position.

Likewise, if the Chinese discern a weakening of U.S. resolve (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Spanish Troops Deploy to Stop It

March Into Sahara Set Tomorrow

AGADIR, Morocco, Nov. 4 (AP)—Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Taieba Benhima said today that the march of conquest into the Spanish Sahara will get under way by Thursday as scheduled.

The march is not negotiable and will not be negotiated, Mr. Benhima told a news conference hours after Premier Ahmed Oumou returned from an apparently fruitless effort in Madrid to persuade Spanish leaders to give free passage to the marchers.

Mr. Benhima announced that King Hassan would make a nationwide radio and television address on the Sahara dispute tomorrow evening.

The Information Ministry had announced earlier that the King would speak from Tan Tan, a desert outpost only 160 miles from the Spanish Sahara border. Asked why the King had changed his mind about moving his command post forward to Tan Tan, Mr. Benhima said the earlier announcement was based on a misunderstanding among some of his subordinates.

Mr. Benhima said the march would continue all the way into El Aun, the Spanish Sahara capital, 50 miles south of the border, although not all the 350,000 volunteers would enter the city.

El Aun only has 10,000 inhabitants and cannot possibly receive all the marchers, Mr. Benhima declared. He said they would enter El Aun because it symbolizes sovereign control of the whole Spanish Sahara. The number of marchers that will enter the city depends on physical considerations, not on political considerations, he declared.

Mr. Benhima said King Hassan received André Lewin, a special envoy of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who is on a second tour of the countries involved in the Sahara dispute.

Mr. Lewin brought the King Mr. Waldheim's plan for a temporary UN administration of the territory, Mr. Benhima said. He declined to elaborate, but another source said Mr. Waldheim proposed a tripartite administration composed of equal numbers of Moroccan, Mauritanian and

Saharan officials during a six-month cooling-off period.

Before returning to Morocco, Mr. Oumou denied reports of outbreaks of contagious disease among the 350,000 marchers gathered for what the Moroccans have called a pilgrimage into the Spanish Sahara.

He said that everything was well organized, including medical teams.

Spanish Troops Deployed

EL AUN, Spanish Sahara, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—All troops in the Spanish Sahara have been

Franco Rallies After Stomach Operation

MADRID, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco rallied today, awakening after a stomach operation to talk to his wife.

An afternoon medical bulletin said Gen. Franco's condition had evolved from "very grave" to "grave" on the 18th day of his illness. It said, "The post-operative course is developing without incidents. The vital functions—pulse, respiration and temperature—are normal."

Aides at El Pardo Palace said Gen. Franco, 82, regained consciousness in the morning after emergency surgery and talked with his wife, Carmen, who had asked the surgeon what the chances of survival were.

"No more than one in 100," replied Dr. Manuel Hidalgo Huerta, the stomach specialist who performed the three-hour operation and pumped nearly two gallons of blood into Gen. Franco to prevent him from bleeding to death internally.

The doctor stammered hemorrhaging from a ruptured ulcer, sewed up a bleeding ulcer and patched together two holes in the walls of Gen. Franco's stomach.

deployed on the northern frontier to meet by force if necessary Morocco's planned march into the colony, a military spokesman announced here today.

He said that the march, which King Hassan II of Morocco has said he will lead to claim sovereignty over the territory, could be imminent. Morocco has said it would start between today and Thursday.

The troops left in trucks last night for the frontier. Tension rose in this city as jet planes flew overhead on reconnaissance flights.

In Madrid, unofficial estimates put the strength of Spanish forces in the colony at about 25,000 men.

An official announcement, broadcast every half-hour over the government-owned Radio Sahara, said, "The march is condemned to failure."

Informal sources said that military policy has been to create a buffer zone from the northern frontier stretching 30 kilometers back to the desert town of Dsara, 40 kilometers from El Aun.

Greek Freighter

In Israel After Transit of Suez

TEL AVIV, Israel, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Greek freighter Olympia arrived here today with a load of cement, the first cargo to reach Israel through the Suez Canal since 1959.

Israeli Transport Minister Gad Yacobi said that a second cargo would go through the canal within a week.

Passage of the 6,500 tons of cement from the Romanian port of Constanta was made possible by an agreement signed between Israel and Egypt Sept. 4.

The agreement calls for free passage of non-strategic material to and from Israel on ships not flying the Israeli flag.

The captain of the Olympia said that Egyptian authorities made only a brief check of the cargo before allowing the ship through the canal.

The ship encountered no difficulties as it joined 19 other vessels for the 14 1/2-hour voyage down the 200-mile canal to the Gulf of Suez.

Karami Is Optimistic

Beirut Begins to Stir Again In Wake of 12th Cease-Fire

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Beirut gingerly began to stir again today, but not even the sight of stepped-up gendarmes armored patrols through city streets being cleaned of sniping gave cause for enough to elicit much enthusiasm.

During this 12th cease-fire in seven months of off-and-on-again civil war, most Beirutis remained convinced that the shooting would recommence once the rival gunmen had rested and been paid and resupplied.

Premier Rashid Karami urged banks and businesses to reopen tomorrow. Snapping at a meeting with a committee charged with keeping the peace, Mr. Karami cited "evidence" that gunmen had withdrawn from the streets taking with them mortars, rocket launchers and other weapons.

The daily casualty toll by nightfall was the smallest in weeks—two killed and 10 wounded, mostly the work of snipers.

In the Premier's phrasing, "work has started" to remove roadblocks, barricades and other strongpoints used by rival Muslim leftists and Christian rightist gunmen. Informal sources reported that "only" 21 barricades remained, but that they were the most important ones.

Gunmen Leave

The government also is "working to end" sniping and kidnappings, a favorite activity when the level of fighting dies down enough to entice the more imprudent to leave their homes.

The most important development was the disappearance overnight of rightist Christian Phalangist gunmen from the Hotel St. Georges and Phoenix Intercontinental, luxury hotels overlooking the Mediterranean. It was unclear whether their colleagues had abandoned the badly battered Holiday Inn.

Further progress toward overall military disengagement, which Mr. Karami hopes to

push into the first step toward peace, was recorded with the reopening of the two major coastal roads linking Beirut with its hinterland to the north and south. The roads had been blocked to choke off supplies earmarked for the rival camps in Beirut.

Fire Exchanged

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI)—An Israeli Army unit patrolling the northern frontier exchanged gunfire briefly with Arab guerrillas in southern Lebanon today, the military command said, in the first such encounter in the region in five weeks.

No Israeli casualties were reported in the incident.

Talks in London Begin on Curbs On Atom Exports

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—

Talks between seven countries with advanced nuclear technology opened here today in another effort to halt the spread of the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The countries represented by senior officials at the talks—expected to last a few days—are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and Japan, an authoritative British source said.

The previous three rounds were also held in London, in secrecy, earlier this year.

The prime object of the technical discussions is to agree on additional safeguards and controls for the export of nuclear fuel and fuel-reprocessing, technology, of which the seven nations are the principal suppliers.

Linked by Corridor

Sadat Sees West Bank, Gaza As Areas for Palestine State

By Marilyn Berger

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that he would urge the Palestine Liberation Organization to accept a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza in the context of a guaranteed settlement in the Middle East.

In an interview at his retreat here Mr. Sadat said that the two pieces of territory in areas now held by Israel would have to be linked by a corridor. He added that only if the moderate Palestinians are given an opportunity to have a stake in these areas would peace in the region be possible.

Israel has opposed the creation

of another Arab state on its borders and has said that the Palestinian problem must be solved within the context of the states that already exist.

The PLO has said it would accept a "partial West-Gaza state as a 'starting point'" which, in the words of Yasser Arafat, would lead toward the fulfillment of his dream of a democratic secular state in all of Palestine. Mr. Sadat has apparently supported that position.

But the Egyptian leader, during the interview, said that the creation of such a Palestinian state and the withdrawal of Israel from territories taken in 1967 would make it possible to conclude a peace agreement. "We can have peace, real peace," he said, "and the state of belligerency officially and have guarantees. A peace agreement, I think this is quite sufficient to achieve peace."

Sees PLO Extremism

He also suggested that the PLO demand for a "democratic, secular state" in all of Palestine was an extremist demand.

On the question of his support for the PLO position in Israel, President Sadat said:

"I shall always back any proposal they ask for. But we should not take...the extremist that appears in some segments of the PLO as the idea of all the Palestinians because we also have moderates. I believe that if we give the moderates the opportunity in a dialogue between the United States and them and then after that in Geneva, I'm sure the whole problem will be very easy and the frustration that we see now comes to an end."

Mr. Sadat said, "I think the moderate elements in the PLO will agree" to having a state on the West Bank and Gaza. Asked if he would urge the PLO to accept such an arrangement, he said: "Yes, if it comes to a real (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

British Food Guide Roasts 'Scandalous' Tourists' Fare

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mouthwatering food, filthy premises and staff who could not care less set a "scandalous" standard at most of London's restaurants, a noted food writer said today.

Cafeterias at the Tower of London, the National Gallery and the Science Museum were particularly appalling, said Egon Ronay, whose 1976 Guide to British Restaurants and Hotels will be published Monday.

Mr. Ronay's inspectors visited 23 of London's museums, parks, galleries and railroad stations in preparation for the book and found restaurant facilities at 14 of them "scandalous."

Soft drinks were almost never chilled even on the hottest days, the contents of sandwiches were reduced to a "stewing, wilting mess" by plastic wrappers, and floors were often dirty and covered by litter, Mr. Ronay said.

At the Tower of London restaurant, he found "the overall soup was shocking, chicken was revolting."

There was "nauseating sour filling" in meat pies at the National Gallery cafeteria, "coffee of suitable strength for babies and tea like beige-colored war water [serves tea]."

The Science Museum's cafeteria was "as bad as anything you can experience in British cater-

ing—visible filth, crockery and cutlery with dirt or grease on them, uneatable apple pies, revolting bits of congealed beef covered in clinging slime."

The doughnuts were "impenetrable" at Victoria Coach Station, and the sausage-filled roll "so unpalatable we had to spit it out," Mr. Ronay said.

There was no management or supervision at most cafeterias "and counter hands—some non-English speaking, others dirty and the majority who could not care less—were left to do as they please," he wrote.

The criticism caught most caterers by surprise. Richard Tyson, head of the Tower of London caterers, said he has had few complaints from the public.

A spokesman at Victoria Coach Station said, "We try to keep the standard up. Our cafeteria was completely modernized three years ago."

However, all is not gloom in British catering, according to Mr. Ronay. British Rail has upgraded its station buffets to an excellent standard, he said.

The Danish pastry, cheesecake and strawberry gâteau at Victoria Station were "so outstanding they would stand their ground in Vienna," he said.

But No Government Change

Crisis in Bangladesh Seen Ended With Army Shake-Up

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (NYT).—After two days of tense, high-level negotiations, the government of Bangladesh announced today a military realignment that apparently leaves President Ziaur Rahman in power.

But according to some diplomatic assessments, Mr. Ziaur Rahman's power was diminished by the shake-up, in which the chief of the army general staff succeeded his superior officer, who had been the top-ranking man in the army.

Although the critically poor country remained virtually sealed off from the rest of the world, reports reaching here indicated that Bangladesh was generally calm and quiet.

Large-scale troop movements were reported during the day in Dhaka, the capital, and an unofficial curfew was being imposed. But there were no reports of shooting during the brief crisis.

An announcement on the government radio just before midnight said that Brig. Khalid Muzahar had been elevated to army chief, with the new rank of major general.

It was termed "a presidential announcement," but the President's name was not mentioned, adding to the speculation here that Gen. Muzahar might be emerging as the strong man of the government, which came to power in a coup 2 1/3 months ago.

In the power struggle that began early yesterday, Gen. Muzahar is also thought to have dislodged the group of young majors who staged the coup last Aug. 15, which overthrew and killed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

However, his ascent was believed here to portend no immediate change in the direction of the 75 million persons of Bangladesh.

"It looks like a battle over who is running things, not over ideology," said a knowledgeable observer with long experience in Bangladesh.

The man whom Gen. Muzahar replaced was Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, who the radio said had resigned.

Official Silence

The radio announcement this evening ended two days of official silence on the internal dispute. The radio, which is monitored in India, was off the air all day yesterday. It broadcast on its normal schedule today, but made no mention of what was happening in the capital.

Telecommunications lines with other countries remained disconnected this evening and the Dhaka airport was still closed. The land border was reportedly open, but that is some distance from the major population centers and outboard travelers could shed little light on the political events.

Official Silence

The PLO delegate, Parouk Kaddoumy, asserted that "we are closer to war than to peace" in the Middle East, and accused the United States of having begun to move nuclear weapons into Israel. U.S. backing of Israel "sharpens our determination to pursue our just struggle," he said.

Mr. Kaddoumy called for UN machinery to enable the Palestinians to exercise their recognized rights and to consider Israel's expulsion from the world organization. He harshly denounced the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord as conducive to war.

In an immediate rebuttal, Israel's chief delegate, Chaim Herzog, welcomed the Sinai agreement as the only approach that "gives any hope for an advance towards peace."

The Palestine debate is scheduled to run until Friday, followed by a vote on a broadly sponsored resolution that would set up a new committee concerned with "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

The draft is expected to win approval by a large majority made up of Arab and other Third World countries and the Communist powers.

Austrian to Be Retried On War-Crime Charge

VIENNA, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—An Austrian watchmaker whose controversial acquittal in 1972 on war-crimes charges was declared void, will be tried again this month, it was announced today.

Johann Gogl, 51, a former SS corporal, is accused of murdering prisoners, including British paratroopers, in Mauthausen concentration camp, west of Vienna, in 1943-44.



PAGEANT PROTESTERS—Woman giving clenched-fist salute while officials struggle with another demonstrator after they tried to interrupt Miss Canada pageant in Toronto Monday. They didn't succeed. Silvia McGuire was chosen.

A Slow, Sometimes Subtle Campaign

Lisbon Moving Against Communists

By Alvin Shuster

LISBON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The government of Portugal, backed by non-Communist parties, has opened a slow but concerted campaign to curb Communist influence in many areas of Portuguese life.

The campaign, sometimes subtle, has been reflected in a series of recent events here, all representing setbacks for Communist and other radical elements that gained heavily following a coup that ended nearly 50 years of dictatorship in April of last year.

The present government, in power only six weeks, still has a long way to go, as a diplomat put it, "to put the tiger back in the cage." The strategy, however, has become increasingly clear in recent days and its success is reflected by the vigor and bitterness of protests by the Communists.

Officials, aware of the dangers of any major confrontation with the Communist party or the more radical elements, acknowledge that they are moving slowly to avoid bringing on a backlash.

The officials acknowledge that they win a few and lose a few. On balance, the non-Communist forces are making important inroads in their efforts to counter Communist influence in the military, the schools, local government and the press. It is a delicate operation accompanied by a rising tide of rhetoric from leaders warning of the dangers of extremism on the right and left.

"The Portuguese want to avoid bloodshed and civil war at all costs," a diplomat here said. "So the efforts by the moderates of the center appear muted, but it is the underlying trend. It does appear at this point that the Communist danger, though still very much alive, is fading."

Several recent developments have served to encourage the non-Communist forces in the government—the sixth government in 19 months—and in the High Council of the Revolution, the powerful group of military officers who attempt to steer the nation's course.

On the civilian side, several local Communist governors have been replaced with either Socialists or centrist Popular Democrats, another move angering the Communists. In Faro, on the Algarve coast in the south, extreme leftist demonstrators protesting the ouster of the Communist governor were driven away last week by Socialists as troops loyal to the government helped restore order.

Teachers Return

In the schools, some non-Communist teachers previously purged have been brought back to replace those officially described as "unqualified." Again, protests by Communists and other leftists had no effect.

In the press, dominated by pro-Communist newspapers, the government has been moving quietly. Premier Jose Figueiredo de Azevedo has stepped up pressure for what he calls a more pluralist press and his ministers have begun issuing formal demands for minor reductions in newspaper circulation and demanding publication of the denials, as required under the press law.

In another quiet move, the government has decided to take over distribution of newspapers. The result would be to ensure that Socialist and Independent papers in Oporto, Portugal's second-largest city, circulate freely in Lisbon, a city with mostly pro-Communist newspapers.

Worked with Lopez Rega

Mr. Robalo, the man reported to have been arrested today, was the ministry's director of administration during Mr. Lopez Rega's rule.

Mr. Lopez Rega, a key figure in the scandal over alleged corruption, was the right-wing strongman of the government formed by Mrs. Peron after the death last year of her husband, Juan Peron.

Other influential Africans are Edward Wymot Elyden 3d of Sierra Leone, who has a Harvard PhD degree, and Saim Saim of Tanzania, who has found time to enroll in a black studies program at Columbia University.

Among the Latin Americans, Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico, a disarmament specialist, and Carlos Ortiz de Rosas of Argentina are regarded as particularly influential.

One of the most influential Asians at the UN is Peryeloun Hoveyda of Iran, who writes novels in French. The easy-going Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, a good mixer, has just been designated next year's assembly president. And Chaidir Anwar Band of Indonesia is a master of quiet diplomacy.

Then there is the tireless Iqbal Akhund of Pakistan, an economic expert who has just pulled off the feat of winning for his nation one of the coveted seats in the Security Council against stiff opposition from India.

Personal Contacts

The Pakistani had been canvassing other delegates in writing and in personal contacts since early this year. Although Pakistan is not a member of the so-called nonaligned movement, which comprises 83 Third World countries, he went to Lima, in August for that group's conference of foreign ministers and, though barred from the formal meetings, successfully lobbied in the guest lobby of the Grillon Hotel, where most of the delegates were staying.

He will like his colleagues, confer often with a shadowy Russian, Arkady Shoychenko, the UN under secretary-general for political and Security Council affairs, who wields much invisible power.

Much more visible is the ranking American on the Secretariat staff, Bradford Morse, under secretary-general for political

and General Assembly affairs. A former Republican representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Morse sits aloft at the side of the assembly president at every full assembly meeting and conducts roll-call votes.

But the less spectacular part of his job, in his 38th-floor office not far from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's, consists of keeping in touch with key delegates. It confers a good deal of quiet influence.

Then there is Mr. Waldheim himself, at the apex of the vast UN bureaucracy. When he is in New York, the much-traveled secretary-general may see a dozen ambassadors and foreign ministers almost every day, place phone calls to capitals on all continents, and have diplomatic breakfast, luncheon and dinner engagements.

Five-Year Term

Mr. Waldheim's five-year term ends next year and the king-makers are already discussing whether he is to succeed himself or who should if he does not.

No one can be elected secretary-general without the votes of the permanent Security Council members—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France. But any candidate will also need strong Third World support. This is what makes diplomats like the

Kuwaiti representative so powerful.

The Western countries acknowledge that they are outvoted by Third World bloc votes. On the other hand, the Kuwaiti representative, in a recent interview, professed indignation at what he termed Western attempts to drive a wedge between Arabs and Africans.

Unblemished Aid

Mr. Bishara contrasted the "polluted magnanimity" of the West with what he said was the selfless and "unblemished" aid that the newly rich Middle East countries were giving to their poor Third World brethren.

Kuwait, a desert sheikhdom on the Persian Gulf, is one of the world's major oil exporters: a large proportion of its residents are Palestinian workers. The chief Kuwaiti delegate at the UN is considered a leading advocate of Palestinian claims and of the Arab hard line against Israel.

In backstage maneuvers, parallel to the scrupulous committee debate on the anti-Zionism resolution, the Kuwaiti delegation was highly instrumental in steering the controverted text to a vote on Oct. 17. The condemnation of Zionism was approved by a vote of 70 to 28, with 27 abstentions and 18 delegations absent.

Anglican Bishops of Canada Uphold Ordaining of Women

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The Anglican bishops of Canada have voted overwhelmingly to permit the ordination of women after Nov. 1, next year, over strong objections by conservative clerics here and in the United States and other countries.

The bishops' action, taken by a vote of 31 to 3 at a meeting in Winnipeg last week, ratifies a decision by the general synod of the church in June. Following that action, some dissident clerics threatened to secede from the Canadian church.

The Anglican Consultative Council, representing all Anglican churches everywhere and the Episcopal Church of the United States, had asked that the decision be postponed by all synods until the next meeting of the council, in Trinidad next year.

Other Opponents

Other opponents of the move, which has divided Anglicans worldwide, had wanted the decision deferred until the next meeting of the Anglican Conference, which brings together Anglican bishops from all over the world every 10 years, is held in London in 1978.

In setting a date for the ordinations to begin, the Canadian bishops went a step beyond a decision of the British General Synod in July, approving the principle of opening the priesthood to women but delaying actual ordinations until opposition to the change subsided.

The new Canadian policy adopted in Winnipeg makes the provision that implementation could be delayed by an "overwhelmingly negative" response by Anglican churches abroad, but no adverse reaction of that magnitude is expected by the Canadian bishops.

Other branches of the church—for example, New Zealand, Jamaica, and the church in England—have already approved the principle of the ordination of women," the Canadian primate, the Most Rev. Edward Scott, said.

Three women were ordained in the Anglican priesthood in Hong Kong four years ago, and 11 were

ordained in the Episcopal priesthood in Philadelphia last year. Opponents of women priests have predicted that the 38 Canadian Anglican dioceses, with more than a million members, will lose up to 50 per cent of their communicants over the issue.

The earlier decision of the Canadian General Synod supporting ordination of women had the backing of 75 per cent of the bishops, 71 per cent of the clergy and 98 per cent of the laity participating in the separate votes on the question.

Canadian Anglicans vote individually at synods, in contrast to the U.S. practice of voting by diocese.

Bangkok Flood Uncontrolled; Many Homes Are Abandoned

BANGKOK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Heavy rains and high tides today pushed the Chao Phraya River to its highest level in 33 years, flooding most of this city of canals and affecting hundreds of thousands of its 4 million inhabitants.

The river was 9 feet above flood stage and irrigation and hydrography experts told a government official the flooding could not be controlled and might continue through the middle of December.

Irrigation dams north of Bangkok have proved useless in stemming floodwaters headed for the sea. Bangkok schools have been ordered shut this week and many offices closed. Records showed the city's floods at its highest level in 33 years.

No casualties have been reported but thousands have been forced out of their homes in low-lying sections of the city, where water is waist-high in many houses.

The Bangkok Post Office was awash and the street outside was knee-deep. Many communications lines within the city were out. On Bangkok streets and roads, scores of cars and taxis were broken down and stranded in the deep water.

The weekly Cabinet meeting headed by Premier Kripiyakorn had to be held in Mr. Kripiyakorn's own office building, because the government compound housing the usual meeting was flooded.

Bangkok Governor Thammamon Thienngern, who was on a trip to the Soviet Union when the floods started last week, returned yesterday under strong criticism of his trip.

He was elected this year on a platform which promised to control flooding, but aside from the building of a few dikes, little has been done to stop the annual flooding.

The city's problems have been accentuated by the paving over of hundreds of klongs, or canals, to make room for hotels, offices

and other buildings.

Other divisive actions, Mr. Ford wrote, included the invitation by the 29th General Assembly to the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate as an observer. The President also listed what he termed discriminatory treatment of Israel by a UN agency and improper suspension of South Africa from participation in the General Assembly.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Ford complained to Congress yesterday of divisive actions by the United Nations last week, but said he still believes the world organization has made progress toward promoting peace.

In a letter transmitting a report on U.S. participation in the UN last year, Mr. Ford took exception to a move by developing countries in the General Assembly to insist on calling for a new international economic order despite serious reservations by industrialized nations.

Other divisive actions, Mr. Ford wrote, included the invitation by the 29th General Assembly to the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate as an observer. The President also listed what he termed discriminatory treatment of Israel by a UN agency and improper suspension of South Africa from participation in the General Assembly.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

1,500 Refugees Back in Vietnam

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—More than 1,500 South Vietnamese refugees, who fled during the collapse of the Saigon regime in April have arrived back home, the North Vietnamese news agency reported today.

The refugees sailed aboard the Thuong Tin I from the Pacific island of Guam on Oct. 16 with no guarantee from South Vietnam that they would be allowed to return.

On Oct. 26, the South Vietnamese government announced that it would accept the refugees on humanitarian grounds. Earlier, it had indicated the United States was for allowing the refugees to depart, saying the move violated South Vietnam's sovereignty.

Buildings and roads. Ten years ago, Bangkok had 30 miles of canals; now only 30 are left. Floodwaters formerly ran all into the canal network. Now there is no place for high water to go—except into the streets of the city.

Pro-Soviet Group Tells Plan to Take Angola Control

NABROBI, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Soviet-backed guerrilla groups today it would proclaim its control of Angola Nov. 11 because South African, Portuguese and Zaire mercenaries have invaded the Portuguese colony.

The group, the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA), also appealed "guns and planes" from African nations to crush the alleged invasion.

The Soviet Union, already supplying the MPLA with weapons and money, said yesterday it would immediately recognize an MPLA declaration of independence, Angola's 11th anniversary, and would gain its independence from Portugal Nov. 11.

The two announcements are patently doomed to failure, but efforts to form a government involving participation by the MPLA and its two Marxist rivals, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (Frelimo) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

African Students Win Kiev Strike

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Belgian African students in Kiev returned to class today, the parent victors in a strike over alleged racial discrimination, student spokesmen said.

About 500 Kiev students start a rare protest demonstration next week, when they debated a student strike over alleged racial discrimination, student spokesmen said.

Czech consular officials in philosophy student Mrs. V. Urban, 23, that her scholarship was being withdrawn and she should return to Czechoslovakia—without her husband, the student spokesman said. Czech officials "sacked down following mediation between them and students by a woman official of the Ukrainian Education Ministry."

Enoy's Wife Mugged On Washington Street

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

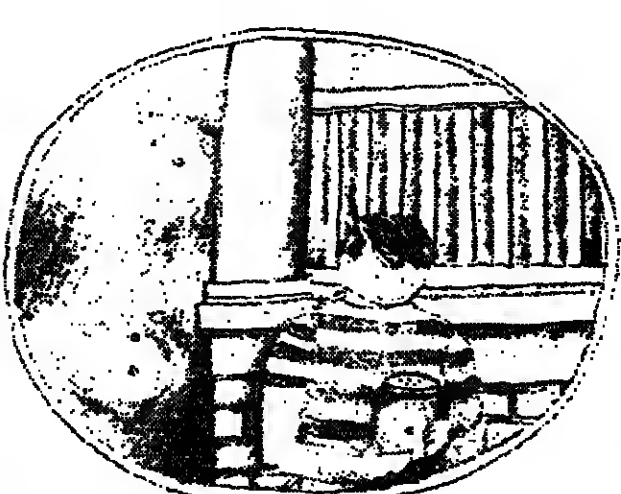
Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Lady Catherine Shaw, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a plane crashing at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remains overnight for observation.

Washington, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a light airplane near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row crashed.

Share an evening in Erie.



Home is just a phone call away.

To rent a car in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's

in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's

europcar

The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

5 Rue Daanow, Paris.

"Sank Roo Doe Nao"

Falkenberg Strasse 9, Munich.

هكذا من اجل

Voter Registration Down

Major Cities Across the U.S. Holding Elections for Mayors

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (WP)—Thirty-five cities with populations in excess of 100,000 will elect mayors today, including such major municipalities as Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Houston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Miami and Minneapolis.

The closest battles were being waged in Boston, Cleveland and Houston, where incumbents Kevin White, Ralph Perk and Fred Hofheinz, respectively, faced stiff challenges, and in Indianapolis and San Francisco, where well-known mayors Richard Lugar and Joseph Alioto were not seeking re-election.

In all five cities, registration was down. The drop ranged from 25,000 votes in Indianapolis to around 40,000 in San Francisco, Cleveland and Boston. Registration in Boston was the lowest since the 1920s, according to a White campaign spokesman.

A spokesman for the National Conference of Mayors cited the continued "out-migration of middle-class city dwellers" and a general disenchantment with the electoral process as possible causes for the national falloff in voter registration. He noted that a recent Harris poll showed the public had more respect for garbage men than for mayors.

Few Other Contests

A spokesman for both the Democratic and Republican committees said many eligible voters declined to register because of a lack of other political contests on the ballot.

The most lopsided races appeared to be Baltimore, Miami and Minneapolis, where incumbents were heavily favored to win.

Also favored was Philadelphia incumbent Frank Rizzo, a Democrat, though both corruption—including the question of how Mr. Rizzo acquired funds to build a new residence—and a threat-

ened city deficit have become major issues. But his two opponents, Republican Thomas Foglietta and black independent Charles Bowser, former deputy mayor, were expected to divide the anti-Rizzo vote. Registration was off by 100,000 voters, according to Philadelphia officials.

The most heated contest was in Boston, where school busing has dominated the headlines but was not a major issue between Democratic Mayor White, seeking his third term, and his challenger, Republican State Senator Joseph Timilty. The candidates agreed that they must follow court busing orders.

A Climate of Corruption

Mr. Timilty contended that the main issue was "a climate of corruption" around the incumbent. He cited the indictment of James Kelly, Mr. White's first commissioner, on charges of violating state campaign fundraising laws, and alleged irregularities in Mr. White's 1970 gubernatorial fund-raising effort.

In predominantly black Cleveland, Republican Mayor Ralph Perk, who is white, reminded voters that he managed to wipe out a \$27-million deficit inherited from black former Mayor Ralph Stokes, a Democrat. Black insurance executive Arnold Pickney, Mr. Perk's opponent, refuses, however, to take any responsibility for the Stokes years.

In Indianapolis, former Congressman William E. Holtzman, a Presbyterian minister, was trying to keep City Hall in Republican hands. He was opposed by Robert Welch, a millionaire Democratic contractor. Classic partisan roles were reversed: Mr. Holtzman asserted Mr. Welch was a tool of big business and big banking, particularly the state's National Bank, where he is a board member; Mr. Welch called Mr. Holtzman "a social worker" because of his clerical past and present post with Indiana State College.

Runoffs Expected

San Francisco had 11 candidates on its mayoral ballot, making it unlikely that any candidate would receive the new legal requirement of 51 per cent of the vote to win election. Mayor Alioto, who was prevented by law from seeking a third term, won his previous elections by less than a majority vote.

Favored to win the top two positions for a runoff election Dec. 11 were Dianne Feinstein, a liberal Democrat who is president of the County Board of Supervisors, and George Moscone, Democratic floor leader in the state senate.

Another runoff was likely in Houston, where incumbent Mayor Fred Hofheinz was seeking a second two-year term. He was opposed by Frank Briscoe, former district attorney, and Richard Goldsby, a former city councilman. The runoff was scheduled for Dec. 2.

The lack of a close contest may have been the reason for a registration decline of 30,000 voters in Baltimore, where Mayor William Schickel was expected to defeat Chaudette Chandler, a black housewife.

Also heavily favored to retain their positions were Miami Mayor Maurice Ferré, a Democrat, and Minneapolis Mayor Albert Hofstadter, who was challenged by former Republican Mayor Charles Stenwig.

Elections for Governor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Voters in Kentucky and Mississippi were electing governors today.

The Kentucky contest pitted a governor, Julian Carroll, a Democrat, against a Republican seeking his first statewide office, Robert Gable. Mr. Carroll, elected lieutenant governor in 1971, succeeded Wendell Ford last winter when the governor was elected to the Senate.

In Mississippi, it was Democrat Charles Fike, who beat the organization, favorite for the nomination, against Gil Carmichael, a Republican who shocked veteran Sen. James Eastland three years ago by drawing 40 per cent of the vote in what was supposed to be a walkaway election.

Spearhead Unit in Fruit-Fly War Wiped Out Before Seeing Action

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (UPI)—A crash program to wipe out the most serious fruit-fly infestation in the United States has so far killed 4 million of the wrong flies.

"It's a setback, no doubt about that," County Agriculture Commissioner Paul Engler said yesterday, bemoaning an error that caused the death of sterile flies meant to eradicate the pest. State, local and federal officials are trying to wipe out the Mediterranean fruit fly, a dangerous pest that has established a small beachhead in western Los Angeles. The fly, which destroys more than 200 kinds of fruits and vegetables, has never been a problem in California before, but now threatens a \$700-million harvest.

Officials are saturating an 80-square-mile area with fruit flies flown in from Hawaii, where they are sterilized by exposure to radiation while still in the larva stage. By mating with the sterile flies, the wild flies produce no offspring, and in time should die out.

A shipment of 4 million fly pupae arrived Friday and the containers were stored in a trailer. They began to hatch Sunday, and almost immediately died. "Everyone was confused, running around, trying to find out what was killing the flies," said the program manager, William Routhier.

It turned out that the last users of the storage trailer had left a bucket of chemical fly killer in a drawer. Even though there was a closed door between the drawer and the storage area, the fumes wiped out the entire shipment.

Officials await a new shipment of 25 million sterile flies this week, for which healthier quarters have been found.



FLIGHTS—Unperturbed by overflying jet liner, a heron keeps vigil on misty morning near Amsterdam.

House Panel and Kissinger Compromise on Cyprus Data

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Over the objections of its chairman, the House Intelligence Committee today accepted a compromise offered last week by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to avert a confrontation over a subpoenaed memorandum criticizing State Department handling of the Cyprus crisis.

The panel voted 8 to 5 in favor of a resolution offered by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., to accept the memorandum, written by a low-level State Department officer, under a procedure suggested by Mr. Kissinger, that is, in a general collection of documents, with the identity of the authors withheld.

Left unresolved was the question whether the committee would try to call lower-echelon department officials to testify on policy matters.

During a hearing Friday, Mr. Kissinger contended that lower officials could testify only on questions of fact, while testimony on questions of policy could only be given by top-level State Department officials.

Mr. Kissinger argued that the decision-making process would be jeopardized if low-level officials were not left free to give unrestrained advice without fear that they would have to answer for their positions before Congress.

The argument specifically involved a memorandum, written by Thomas Boyatt, former director of the Cyprus desk at the State Department, which reportedly warned before the Turkish invasion of coming problems between Turkey and Greece and was highly critical of Mr. Kissinger's handling of the situation.

The panel voted today that Mr. Kissinger's formula for interspersing the memorandum with other documents "fulfills the requirement of the subpoena issued for the full text."

Complete Text

The Kissinger compromise was accepted with the provision that someone acceptable both to the secretary and to the panel be designated to confirm that the complete text is actually included. Committee chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y., warned that the vote could lead to future intelligence data "coming in a blender."

"We subpoenaed a document, and we are offered a puzzle," Rep. Pike declared.

The compromise was also opposed by the committee staff director, who charged that Mr. Kissinger "is and should be held in contempt of Congress" for ignoring an earlier subpoena for the memorandum.

Rep. Pike was joined by four other Democrats on the panel in opposing the Aspin resolution. Three Democrats joined five Republicans in support.

28 Die in Spanish Mine

FIGOLS, Spain, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Twenty-eight miners died after a gas explosion ripped through a coal mine here yesterday, local authorities said.

Survey Shows Big Gap N.Y. Welfare Bill Tops Other Cities'

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A typical welfare recipient in a financially troubled New York City is paid more than twice as much in benefits as the same person would get in Cleveland and almost three times as much as in Houston, an Associated Press survey shows.

The survey of 15 major cities found that benefits were highest in the older areas of the North and East and lowest in the South and West. The gap remains even when differences in the cost of living are taken into account.

Urban affairs experts, arguing for a federal system of welfare, say the disparity in such payments encourages the poor to migrate to the very cities that can least afford to pay. These areas, with deteriorating inner-city neighborhoods, already are suffering severe financial problems, due partly to the flight of middle-class tax dollars to the suburbs.

Big-city mayors and urban analysts argue that a national benefit program would spread out the concentration of the unskilled and the unemployed and force wealthier suburban areas to foot more of the welfare bill.

The survey focused on the maximum monthly welfare benefit for a woman with two children and no means of support and checked the cost of living in each city, using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some Pay Nothing

It showed that New York City pays a bigger share of the welfare burden than any other metropolitan area except Washington, D.C., which is a special case because it is not part of a state. Eleven other cities had no welfare bill at all, the money being provided by the federal, state and county governments.

In New York City, a woman with two children and no means of support receives \$200 a month plus a rent allowance of up to \$194, for a maximum of \$394. As in other cities, she also is eligible for publicly paid health care and federal food stamps.

The same woman in Cleveland would receive \$168 a month and in Houston she would get \$116. Because of differences in the cost of living—New York is 7 per cent above the national urban average, while Cleveland is 1 per cent below and Houston is 8 per cent below—the \$168 in Cleveland would buy what \$182 buys in New York and the \$116 in Houston would buy what \$135 buys in New York.

It is difficult to determine what sort of living standard the welfare benefits provide. The federal government's poverty level is \$5,050 a year, or \$421 a month for a family of four. The federal government con-

tributes about half the money for New York's welfare program, according to city officials. The state and the city split the other half.

The federal government also pays half of Cleveland's welfare bill, but the state pays 45 per cent and the county 5 per cent. The federal government puts up two-thirds of Houston's welfare bill and the state government puts up one-third.

Federal contributions to welfare depend on a complex formula based on per-capita income in the state involved; contributions range from a minimum of about 50 per cent to a maximum of almost 85 per cent.

About 13 per cent of New York's 17.5 million residents were on welfare as of July. It is difficult

to compare welfare percentages from city to city, however, because some areas count elderly people who get medical aid as welfare recipients, while other areas do not.

Maximum monthly benefits in other cities were:

DETROIT: \$342, which would buy what \$345 buys in New York; PHILADELPHIA: \$302, which would buy what \$314 buys in New York; LOS ANGELES: \$293, which would buy what \$301 buys in New York; SAN FRANCISCO: \$283, which would buy what \$300 buys in New York; BOSTON: \$283, which would buy what \$280 buys in New York; CHICAGO: \$261, which would buy what \$269 buys in New York; WASHINGTON: \$248, which would buy what \$245 buys in New York; DENVER: \$217, which would buy what \$239 buys in New York; ATLANTA: \$123, which would buy what \$140 buys in New York; DALLAS: \$116, which would buy what \$127 buys in New York.

Fromme Attempt To Change Plea Refused by Judge

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP)—Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, saying that only the Charles Manson clan could judge her, tried unsuccessfully today to change her plea from innocent to no contest on a charge of trying to kill President Ford.

The move was blocked by U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes and U.S. District Court Judge Thomas MacBride. Miss Fromme, who is acting as her own attorney, needed approval from both to change her plea.

Her attempt to change her plea came as the court was preparing to question the first panel of 45 prospective jurors on the opening day of the trial.

"These people cannot judge me. My family judges me," the 27-year-old disciple of the convicted mass murderer Charles Manson told the court when she made her request.

After pausing to tell the judge, "You don't like this," she continued: "I find it necessary to change my plea to nolo contendere."

As she reached the words "change my plea," Assistant U.S. Attorney Donald Heller was on his feet, asking to discuss the matter in Judge MacBride's chambers. The closed-door meeting lasted more than a half-hour. When court reconvened, Judge MacBride did not announce his decision, but John Tingo, Miss Fromme's court-appointed counsel, told reporters that the judge refused to accept the plea switch.

Judge MacBride dismissed the entire panel of jurors, saying it would be difficult to disregard what they had heard, and summoned a new panel.

Ruling Postponed On Miss Hearst

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—A federal judge today delayed until later this week a ruling on Patricia Hearst's mental competence, saying that her psychiatric reports are so complex they require further examination "in great detail."

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter said: "These reports are complex and quite lengthy. This is a question of first impressions and a most difficult and most complex question to decide—this matter of competency to proceed at this stage of the case."

Miss Hearst's attorneys asked that she be committed to a private mental hospital for at least 30 days of treatment before she is required to stand trial on bank robbery charges.

High Court To Study Tax Right of Ford

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide whether President Ford has the authority he claims to levy \$2 a barrel in license fees on imported foreign oil.

A divided U.S. Court of Appeals held Aug. 11 that the fees were in reality a tariff and that Congress, in giving the President broad power to control imports in the interest of national security, withheld the power to impose tariffs.

The case will be heard this winter, while Mr. Ford continues to spar with Congress over energy policy—and decided by June.

Mr. Ford has said that he is prepared to scrap the fee system if Congress gives him the energy legislation he seeks, but administration lawyers told the high court that the Court of Appeals should be reversed because its ruling "impairs the President's ability to take effective action" to wean Americans from their dependence on oil from abroad.

Test of Power

Although the case has been called a test of presidential and congressional power, the Justice Department's petition to the high court said that the decision should rest on whether Congress intended when it passed the 1952 Trade Expansion Act.

The law authorizes the President to "take such action... as he deems necessary to adjust the imports" of oil and other commodities that he finds "threaten to impair the national security."

According to the lower court, the law clearly gave the White House power to limit imports through such direct methods as quotas, but it could not be stretched to delegate the tariff power, which Congress traditionally has guarded jealously.

Lawyers for the successful plaintiffs—eight states, mostly in the Northeast, 10 domestic utilities seeking lower petroleum prices and Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass.—urged the court to ignore the government petition.

Political Interest

They said that Mr. Ford's remarks showed that the issue had taken on more political than legal interest because the administration merely wants to regain the tool for bargaining with Congress that the lower court took away from it.

In an indication that some justices think the lower court may have decided the case prematurely, the court called on the lawyers to discuss whether the lawsuit itself was prohibited by a federal law against suits to block the collection of taxes.

The high court also:

• Agreed to review a ruling by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that Maryland prison inmates were not required to take their complaints about prison conditions through state grievance procedures before resorting to the federal courts.

• Agreed to decide whether white workers have the same rights as blacks to sue their employers for alleged racially discriminatory firing under Title VII of the 1964 civil rights law.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you
This Xmas
... buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use!
Write for our free brochure or visit us!
INTERNATIONAL
DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse
51, havenstraat
antwerp - belgium
tel. 31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED
BY CERTIFICATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
A Renaissance of Graciousness
A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unfurlled—never a convention.
THE MADISON
Washington's Correct Address
38th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008
Phone H.R.I. London 01-405-5438
Telex 851-265-497
or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor

Parfums Le Galion
sale in all good duty free shops.

If you like 747s, you'll love Pan Am.

Beef carved at your table, Sole Dugléré or Kebab d'agneau—accompanied of course by a choice of fine wines. Like all the best restaurants, you have to book early. So ask your secretary to reserve your table when she books your ticket across the Atlantic.

More 747s.
Pan Am has the world's largest fleet of 747s. The chances are, Pan Am will have a 747 flying where and when you want to go.

Choice of entertainment.*
Not just one, but two of the latest films when you cross the Atlantic; take your pick. Or a choice of eight tracks of stereo music and entertainment.

More comfort.
In Economy, Pan Am 747s have generously sized, reclining seats. There's room to work, room to relax. If you want a snooze, you'll find flying Pan Am is a dream.

More space.
On our 747s, there's room to move around. Plenty of headroom, and space for you to stretch your legs—while you're in your seat or walking about.

So next time you fly, take it easy. Travel in style on a Pan Am 747. And enjoy the comfort of Pan Am's World.

First Class dining room.
Only Pan Am's 747s have an upstairs dining room for First Class passengers. You can choose from a full menu—for instance, Roast

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.



Elliot Richardson speaking at news conference at the American Embassy in London yesterday after being nominated Secretary of Commerce, as his wife Anne looks on.

Richardson 'Supposes' He'd Accept Vice-Presidency

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, who has been named secretary of commerce by President Ford, said today he "supposed" he would accept the job of vice-president or secretary of state if it were offered to him. But he said he did not want to speculate.

"Ambition is a very loose word," Mr. Richardson said when asked at an embassy news conference whether he has ambitions to be vice-president or secretary of state.

"I suppose if I were asked I would accept," he said. "But there is no use speculating on that."

Asked if he might be Mr. Ford's running mate next year, Mr. Richardson said, "I don't know and I don't want to speculate. This will be a matter for the President and his advisers and perhaps for the Republican party convention. But I don't want to muddy the waters by identifying myself as a possibility."

Shuffle Seen As a Victory For Rumsfeld

Ford Assistant Called Architect of Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)
Administration officials were saying that Mr. Rumsfeld accomplished the dual purpose of diminishing Mr. Kissinger's authority and finding a job for himself. He also presumably made himself available for the vice-presidential vacancy that was created by the withdrawal of Vice-President Rockefeller from the 1976 ticket.

Ford's Timing

The precise reason for the timing of this President's decision was not known. It was learned, however, that he had held separate and private discussions during the last two weeks with Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Schlesinger to discuss the changes.

Mr. Ford did not talk during this preliminary period with Mr. Schlesinger, who repeatedly has clashed with Mr. Kissinger on strategic nuclear policy and defense.

In fact, Mr. Ford was described as ready to get rid of Mr. Schlesinger months ago. A Senate source recalls that Mr. Ford questioned Mr. Schlesinger sharply at National Security Council meetings over Mr. Schlesinger's optimistic estimates of congressional action on the defense budget.

On Oct. 21, Mr. Schlesinger called a news conference—his first in four months—to denounce "deep, savage, arbitrary cuts" that were made in the defense budget by the House Appropriations Committee.

This attack angered the committee chairman, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is a friend of the President's and played golf with him a couple of days later.

Yesterday, Rep. Mahon took the news of Mr. Schlesinger's firing with equanimity and said, in words similar to those used by many White House officials: "An administration has to speak with one voice... I'm not greatly surprised. They [Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Colby] were not Ford's men. Every president has a right to pick his own people."

Mr. Ford has a reputation of finding it difficult to fire anyone, a tendency that drew criticism early in his presidency, when he kept Nixon holdovers far longer than expected.

Transfers Offered
In the case of Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Colby, it was clearly the President's intention not to arbitrarily dismiss them but to offer them substantive appointments, which would be announced as transfers rather than dismissals.

Mr. Colby was offered the post of ambassador to NATO and Mr. Schlesinger reportedly was to have become head of the Export-Import Bank. Both were turned down the offers in conversations with Mr. Ford before the President went to Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday morning.

A private adviser to the President believes that Mr. Ford's decision to make the Cabinet changes crystallized during Oct. 20-22, when he was confined to his residence with a severe cold.

"It may just be that while the President had a cold that slowed him down for 15 minutes it gave him time to think about the stresses and strains in the administration," the adviser said.

Difficult Decisions
Mr. Ford's most controversial and difficult decisions, most notably the pardon of former President Richard Nixon, were closely held and discussed with only a few persons before their announcement. The policy of avoiding wide discussions of planned policy changes gives an enormous advantage to the few aides who are informed—and it was the general opinion in the White House that Mr. Rumsfeld was the chief beneficiary.

The big benefit for Mr. Rumsfeld in the Cabinet shake-up is the equal access he will enjoy with Mr. Kissinger on foreign policy matters.

Since Mr. Ford has become President, he has spent an hour each day with Mr. Kissinger in private conversation—a personal access enjoyed by no one else in the administration.

He also has spent 20 minutes each day with Air Force Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, a Kissinger deputy who now will become staff director of the National Security Council, replacing Mr. Kissinger.

Both of these private meetings will be eliminated.

Team Approach
Instead, as a White House official put it, Mr. Ford will now adopt "a team approach" and schedule an hour meeting each day with top foreign-policy advisers. Both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rumsfeld will attend these meetings. The official said that Gen. Scowcroft will forward his intelligence report to the President, who will read it privately and call for Gen. Scowcroft if he has any questions.



NEW DEFENSE SECRETARY—Donald Rumsfeld listening to President Ford's news conference at the White House.

Ford Shuffle Throws Open Republican Prospects for '76

(Continued from Page 1)
Mr. Rockefeller had "assured me categorically" of his support.

But the President threw into the vice-presidential speculation the names of Donald Rumsfeld, moving from White House chief of staff to the secretary of defense job, and George Bush, recalled from China to head the CIA.

Elliot Richardson, brought back from the London embassy to become secretary of commerce, has made no secret of his ambition to return to the cabinet.

Other names that entered into immediate vice-presidential speculation were those of Mr. Reagan, who has steadfastly ruled out the second spot, and Sen. Howard Baker and Bill Brock, both of Tennessee.

"I would think," a Republican official said, "that a number of people would want to tie the reins of their own state delegations for bargaining purposes" and would therefore become favorite candidates for president.

"After all," he said, "how do you run for vice-president except by running for president?"

By leaving the door open to months of vice-presidential speculation, Mr. Ford invited such candid speculation.

At the same time, he declared himself "very happy" with the condition of his embattled campaign committee and denied any plans for a shake-up in its leadership. But it was learned that both retiring Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton and his successor, Mr. Richardson, yesterday rejected plans by Mr. Ford to replace David Rockefeller, who recently resigned as finance chairman of the committee.

There were reliable reports that Mr. Ford still hopes to persuade Mr. Morton to replace Howard Callaway in the committee chairmanship.

All of this speculation seemed essentially to suggest continuing problems for the President, but some White House officials pressed confidence that the "bold moves" by Mr. Ford would prove to be politically wise.

Some presidential aides found a parallel in his pardon of former President Richard Nixon—an action that was highly controversial at the time but is viewed now as a stroke of political genius.

In this view, Mr. Ford, by taking strong and decisive action, has consigned to the past the controversies that have swirled around the heads of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Schlesinger, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Deputy Chief of Staff William Colby. "It's a clean slate for 1976," a White House aide said, "and that's what we want."

That may prove to be the ultimate judgment of history, but there were few outside the White House and not everyone in it who saw the situation that way last night.

Republican congressional leaders were reported to be miffed at the lack of advance consultation. A high party official said the main effect of the reshuffle was to "undermine the instability of the administration."

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss said, "It hurts him [Mr. Ford] badly. It shows how little leadership we're getting."

Although Mr. Strauss is an obvious partisan, his judgment and language were not much different from that of a prominent Reagan backer, who talked privately of "the signs of weakness" in Mr. Ford's moves.

Coming after the Ford campaign organization had been shaken by the resignations of its political director and its chief fund raiser, the retirement of Mr. Rockefeller and the shake-up in the national security apparatus were viewed by most politicians as symptoms of a leadership paralysis at the top of the administration.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the chairman of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has time declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Now it is becoming clear that there is equal uncertainty on the Republican side. Mr. Ford is the first President in history to reach office by appointment and there is with each passing day, less sense that he can command nomination as a matter of right.

Ford's Cabinet Moves Seen Signaling A-Arms Pact Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

toward Moscow, they may lose interest in better relations. For the Chinese, the ties with Washington are important mainly to counter the Russians.

Shifts Scrutinized

The shifts—the directorship of the CIA and Mr. Kissinger's post as the national security adviser to the President—were also involved—will undoubtedly be scrutinized in every foreign office. The West, Europeans, always quick to doubt the U.S. commitment, will question about Washington's readiness to keep its forces at full strength on the Continent; the Japanese and the South Koreans will inquire about the defense implications; the Israelis will ask if Mr. Kissinger will have a freer hand to put pressure on them for further withdrawals from occupied territory.

Mr. Ford will probably have to do what is usually done when top policy-makers are abruptly removed: Stress that basic policy remains unaffected.

The timing of Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal has exceptional relevance to relations with the Soviet Union, coming when questions have been raised here whether it is possible to achieve a new strategic arms accord in time to stave off a major escalation of the arms race.

The President and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, agreed a year ago in Vladivostok on the framework for a 10-year accord that would put a limit of 2,400 on the number of each side's strategic delivery vehicles—bombers and missiles—1,500 of which could have multiple warheads.

The details of the accord were to be negotiated and the agreement signed when Mr. Brezhnev visited Washington. His visit was planned for last June, then slipped to July, then to September, October, December. Now officials are talking about "early next year."

Mr. Kissinger has asserted that 80 per cent of the agreement has been negotiated, but the remaining 10 per cent has been hard to conclude, in part, because of differences between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger.

The Pentagon insisted that a new Soviet strategic bomber, known in the West as the Backfire, be included in the 2,400 total and that none of the new U.S. Cruise missiles—low-flying, subsonic vehicles—be included.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the chairman of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has time declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Now it is becoming clear that there is equal uncertainty on the Republican side. Mr. Ford is the first President in history to reach office by appointment and there is with each passing day, less sense that he can command nomination as a matter of right.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the chairman of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has time declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Now it is becoming clear that there is equal uncertainty on the Republican side. Mr. Ford is the first President in history to reach office by appointment and there is with each passing day, less sense that he can command nomination as a matter of right.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the chairman of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has time declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Now it is becoming clear that there is equal uncertainty on the Republican side. Mr. Ford is the first President in history to reach office by appointment and there is with each passing day, less sense that he can command nomination as a matter of right.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the chairman of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has time declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Now it is becoming clear that there is equal uncertainty on the Republican side. Mr. Ford is the first President in history to reach office by appointment and there is with each passing day, less sense that he can command nomination as a matter of right.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the chairman of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has time declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Senate Expected to Back Nominees

(Continued from Page 1)
embassador" to Western Europe as a whole, but was getting what he considered only scant attention from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

According to Mr. Ford, Mr. Morton told him some time ago that he would like to reduce his work schedule and would therefore hope to leave the Cabinet early next year.

"Very simply and directly," said Sen. Humphrey, "the President is putting his administration's house in order after a long period of confusion and policy conflict."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said that the shake-up "marked the real beginning of the Ford presidency."

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, a leading supporter of strong U.S. defense, praised Mr. Ford's selection of both Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Bush, who will replace William Colby.

Mr. Colby will remain in his job until Mr. Bush returns from his China post. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today, Mr. Nessen also said that Mr. Colby will continue cooperating with congressional committees investigating the CIA.

Mr. Nessen gave no indication when Mr. Bush would return to the United States.

However, chairman Frank Church of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who denounced President Ford's proposed change in the CIA leadership as an effort to hamper investigations of the agency, said that he would not vote for Mr. Bush to replace Mr. Colby.

"Although George Bush is a nice guy, I know no particular reason why he is qualified for this post," Sen. Church said.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he will vote for confirmation of Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Bush.

Despite what he called a successful foreign policy in his brief presidency, Mr. Ford explained during a news conference last night that he had dismissed the secretary of defense and the director of central intelligence to provide "closer liaison and co-operation" on national defense and foreign policy matters.

"There were no basic differences" over policy that precipitated the dismissals, Mr. Ford insisted, despite persistent reports to the contrary.

He said that he had held off reshaping the defense and foreign policy apparatus to provide continuity, but that "any president has to have the opportunity to put together his own team."

The President also said that he would designate Richard Cheney to succeed Mr. Rumsfeld as chief of the White House staff. Mr. Cheney is now a deputy assistant to the President.

The President seemed unusually tense as he defended his Cabinet shake-up against widespread suggestions that it was meant to paper over serious policy disputes between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger on defense and other issues.

"I did it totally on my own," he said. "It was my decision. I fitted the pieces together and they fitted excellently."

Asked if it was his contention that neither personality conflicts nor policy differences had contributed to the decision to reshape the Cabinet, Mr. Ford replied succinctly: "That is correct."

The half-hour news conference left unanswered the questions that underlay the changes: Why had Mr. Ford decided now that he needed to alter the Cabinet? What prompted Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller to announce yesterday that he would not be on the President's campaign ticket next year?

Mr. Ford said that while Mr. Rockefeller is dropping off his election team, the Vice-President has promised to support Mr. Ford's election bid.

Scowcroft Leaving Shadow Of Kissinger for NSC Helm

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—For nearly four years, Brent Scowcroft has served in the shadow of Henry Kissinger. The slightly built, soft-spoken Air Force lieutenant general avoided, seemingly by choice, the glare of public exposure surrounding the secretary of state.

But yesterday, Gen. Scowcroft found himself propelled into the spotlight—President Ford gave him one of Mr. Kissinger's two "hats," and some were questioning whether he would offer a strong voice as director of the National Security Council.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., growled that moving Mr. Kissinger's deputy into the top NSC spot did not amount to much of a change.

"To say that Scowcroft is independent is one of the political fictions of all time," said Sen. Jackson, a presidential candidate and frequent critic of Mr. Kissinger.

Gen. Scowcroft's colleagues at the White House rejected suggestions that the new NSC chief would be a puppet for Mr. Kissinger, who retains the post of secretary of state in the shuffle that led to the departure of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and CIA director William Colby.

Moral Integrity
"He's got too much moral integrity to become anyone's sycophant. He's not going to be a Kissinger tool," said an associate of Gen. Scowcroft.

An NSC staff member who has worked closely with the general described the Scowcroft-Kissinger relationship this way: "He's extremely loyal to Henry. They work so well together... they are sympathetic. I know on many occasions that Kissinger looks to Scowcroft for advice."

"He's very reasoned and even-tempered," he added. "I guess he serves as a sort of a foil for the secretary... a kind of an alter ego."

A high-ranking former intelligence official said that Gen. Scowcroft could bring changes in the White House foreign policy position.

"My experience has been that when a man gets the head job he acts differently than when he was deputy," the former official said.

As director of NSC, Gen. Scowcroft will find himself astride very national security and intelligence channels. For example, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency reports to the President through the NSC ap-

paratus: The NSC director presides over meetings of the 40 Committee, which reviews clandestine intelligence operations. He also heads the verification panel which plays a key role in shaping U.S. strategic arms limitations negotiating posture, and heads the Washington Special Action Group, a panel convened during periods of international crisis such as the Mayaguez incident last spring.

6-Year Domination
By heading these and other committees and panels, since 1969, Mr. Kissinger has virtually dominated the development of national security options during the Ford and Nixon administrations.

Gen. Scowcroft, 50, was a colonel when he came to the White House in 1972 as former President Richard Nixon's military assistant. As such, he was in charge of arranging presidential travel and ceremonial functions. But within a year, he had been promoted to brigadier general and assigned as deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs. Since then, he has been promoted to the rank of a three-star general.

A native of Ogden, Utah, and a Mormon who neither smokes nor drinks, Gen. Scowcroft has devoted his military career to the theory and planning of military and national security issues rather than actual combat.

He is a West Point graduate who received master's and doctoral degrees in international relations from Columbia University. He taught Russian history at West Point for four years, and later was acting head of the Political Science Department at the Air Force Academy.

Gen. Scowcroft also was an assistant air attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade and held key positions with the joint chiefs of staff and Air Force headquarters before going to the White House.

He succeeded Gen. Alexander Haig in the No. 2 NSC job in 1973, moving into a room next door to Mr. Kissinger's White House office.

He has been in charge of preparing the President's daily intelligence digest and has a standing Oval Office appointment each weekday morning to brief Mr. Ford on the latest international developments.

An NSC staff member said, "Basically, I don't expect to see any dramatic change. He enjoys his background role."

At Los Angeles Times.

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris

EXHIBITION
BERNARD LORJOU
recent paintings
NOVEMBER

Impressionists,
post-impressionists
moderns

2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e
Tel. 226.70.74

Wally Findlay George V
CONTEMPORARIES
EXHIBITION

SIMBARI - GANTNER
MICHEL-HENRY - LE PHO
directrice : Poucette

Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
31, av. George V - Paris 8^e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Over 50 Convenient Holiday Inns across Europe.

Austria, Belgium-5, France-7, W. Germany-14, Gibraltar, Great Britain-11, Italy-2, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Monaco, Netherlands-3, Portugal-2, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland-2.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday Inn Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn, Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.

Brussels Tel. 720.48.24
Frankfurt Tel. 29.50.62
Rome Tel. 21.11.90

London Tel. 930.09.22
Hamburg Tel. 21.20.11
Helsinki Tel. 43.32.22

Paris Tel. 267.41.08
Zurich Tel. 70.00.46
Stockholm Tel. 90.00.20

Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.

PARIS FILMS Wit, Pathos From Hand Of Novice

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Pascal Aubier's new film, "Le Chant du Départ" (The Song of Departure), is an excellent, sensitive work. The premise is simple, but treated lightly, ironically and with style. Six French peasants gather each Wednesday for dinner at the suburban villa of a generous widow who is a good cook and these evenings pass quietly with conversation, chess games and a little piano music. But some mysterious bond unites these lonely people.

The lethargic mood is dispelled when a piano is proposed. The visit to the woods somehow resembles preparation for battle and the supper that follows, on a festive aspect with laughter, song and champagne. Then the next morning, the film's family of lonely people, all each other—or so it seems. Each would be the logical ending to their hopeless existence with friend and despising friend. But the story is a fable.

Aubier's characters are types. There is the myopic weaver (Rufus), a battle-hardened warrior in his Walter Mitty imagination; a faded wallflower (Brigitte Fossey), shyly averting all masculine glances; a bombastic army campaigner (Gérard de Bédaride), a retired soldier (Gérard de Bédaride); a poker-faced ticket seller at a porno movie house (Jean-Claude Rémoult); a veteran transport employee (Jacques Ripard) and the widow (Paulette Goddard). All are strongly individualized and the plight of each receives sympathetic consideration, especially as one sees them in their own quarters on the eve of the Great Event as each in personal manner bids farewell to an existence that has become intolerable. The background, too, the scene of the commercialized city with its oppressive regimentation and brainwashing, advertising, is tellingly drawn.

Aubier is a comic, a novice director with ideas and style. His first film, "Valparaiso, Valparaiso," picturing a celebrated but credulous writer who becomes the sport of dubious revolutionaries, gave promise of his satirical wit. "Le Chant du Départ" thus promises to be fulfilled, but he discloses another gift, as well. Cruel



Brigitte Fossey in "Le Chant du Départ."

mockery is tempered with moving pathos in this tragicomic of poignant resignation.

Michel Drach is another ambitious beginner. His new film "Parlez-Moi d'Amour" (at the Concorde Pathé, the Elysees-Litton and the Hauteville), describes the sentimental education of an adolescent Parisian boy when his mother leaves town. First he falls into the arms of an over-ripe neighbor, who finds him a job as an orderly in a clinic where she is switchboard operator. Later he is snatched by a theater starlet who abandons him for a helpful producer. The script is full of interesting incidents; many have the ring of reality. But Drach has failed to organize the episodes and the meandering of his screenplay causes attention to flag. The acting, for the most part, is convincing and so is the reproduction of the lower middle-class milieu, but a lack of alert directorial control suggests that one is viewing a rough cut, that the film has yet to be edited.

"A Separate Peace" (at the Luxembourg in English) might have served Drach as a fruitful model. It, too, concerns a bewildered youth, but the film is itself never bewildered. The shrewd comic about the paragon, the clarity and the simplicity provide it with direct dramatic drive. Based on a novel by John

Knowles, it recounts the friendship of two students in a boys' boarding school during World War II. The havoc of the outside world is far away, but the distant thunder works on the conscience of the secluded pupils. On the threshold of adulthood, they have, in miniature, wars of their own to wage. Director Larry Peerce has captured the atmosphere of the uncertain peace of the isolated realm and obtained from John Heyl as the sports hero of the school, who is subsequently crippled, and from Parker Stevenson as his shy, admiring comrade, two striking facets of interpretation.

Miklos Jancso, the Hungarian director, has filmed a version of the Elektra legend, "Four Electra" (at the Gît-Le-Coeur in Hungarian). As usual, his latest work is handsomely photographed and alive with fluid movement. It is a moving picture, but the script is wrong. Instead of the "Elektra" of Sophocles or Euripides or that of Von Hofmannsthal, he has got hold of a strange Hungarian adaptation made by Laszlo Gyurko which eliminates Clytemnestra and gabbles about a firebird flying from East to West.

"Janis Joplin," a documentary of the late pop singer's career, a souvenir portrait of a bizarre personality of the show world, is at the Vendôme and Le Claf (in English). It aroused considerable enthusiasm at the recent Deauville festival of American cinema.

THE croaker is a conversation-alist, a rare accomplishment among fish. Only the male is garrulous. The female has lightning equipment, though, which Nature has decided is all she needs.

The croaker was of course given that name because of its ability to utter sounds audible to man; loose popular usage has extended the word to some other noisy fish which are not croakers—the grunts, for instance.

Croakers, strictly speaking, belong to the large family of Sciaenidae, of which the type genus is Sciaenidae; there are also other genera in the family, including Pogonias, the drums, so called because that is the way their vocalization, or, rather, bladderization, sounds to some persons. Croakers possess large, complicated air bladders, by alternately contracting and loosening the muscles around the bladder in rapid rhythm they squeeze sounds from it. The ability to produce sound is of limited use unless one's kind are equipped to receive it, so this has been taken care of by providing croakers, regardless of sex, with unusually large otoliths (free ear bones), formed by mineral concretions. Otoliths have uses undreamed of by croakers. Those of Sciaenidae have been used to make necklaces; an old-fashioned home medicine for urinary infections is made in Turkey from the otoliths of Sciaenidae.

All croakers are edible. Some of them are such good eating that they reach the market under the names of better publicized fish, whose quality they are quite capable of matching. They are commercially important for food wherever they appear, which is especially, but not exclusively, the Atlantic and such communicating seas as the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The ombline (Sciaenidae) grows to a length of about 40 inches and a weight of 35 pounds; there is a smaller species, Umbra canaliculata, found along the southern coast of the Mediterranean and for a short distance down the west coast of Africa. The larger ombline is often sold as sea bass, a fish more widely known and highly prized; few persons can tell them apart.

The other Mediterranean croaker, the corb, justifies its usurpation of the term Sciaenidae by its dark color, which is why the alternative popular name for it in French is corbeau, crow; indeed its scientific name in the Bloch taxonomic system is, redundantly, black crow, Corvina nigra. It grows to a length of 30 inches, big enough to permit cooking it in slices, fried, enlivened with a few drops of lemon juice or lapped in béchamel sauce.

Other Names

The maigre, the bary croaker which ventures northward and is consequently the only one the English know, is called in French by that name too, and is also the courbaine, the haut bar, the nègre, nègre, mégrot, persèque and acène (the last, equivalent to Sciaenidae, stamps it as the archetype of croakers). Its scientific name is Sciaenidae, aquila.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The 'Talking' Fish and His Silent Mate

"eagle" because of its voracity (maigres frequently pursue and decimate whole schools of herring or sardines), while in another system it is Argyrosomus regium. (The first word suggests a silvery color, but actually the fish is more reddish and is marked by a golden tint on the throat which accounts for its Italian name, mouth of gold, bocca d'oro. Regium, king, is echoed in the Languedocian pet rei, which means, literally, kingfish and so does the Catalan reig. The "king-fish" names are accounted for by the size of the fish. The largest European croaker, it may grow to between 6 and 7 feet long. Its flesh is white and free of small bones, which makes it easy to serve and eat; it is excellent either hot or cold.

On the American side of the ocean there are several croakers but few Sciaenidae. The black croaker, Sciaenidae, belongs to the club, but this name is also given to several Pacific Coast fishes which are not Sciaenidae at all. A close relative of the typical genus is Sciaenidae, called the Channel bass, also called the red drum, an appreciated game fish along the Atlantic coasts of both North and South America; it is good eating when young, but rather tasteless older. Curiously a full-fledged Sciaenidae is found in Australia, the mullet, or jewfish, whose scientific name is Sciaenidae, unicolor. It is practically indistinguishable from the European maigre, and is extensively eaten along the southern and western coasts of this continent.

The spotted croaker (Rondeletia steinitzi) is found on the Pacific

coast, where it is thought of more as a game fish than a food fish, though it is relatively good eating. The Atlantic croaker is Micropogonias undulatus, which might more accurately be called a drum, whose range runs from south of Cape Cod to Florida and around it along the Gulf Coast. It is a favorite of Baltimore, which calls it the hardhead. This may have been the fish of which the Spaniards reported they had seen great quantities when they discovered the West Indies; the word they used is translated as "drum," which is in accord with the generic tag Micropogon. Or the Spaniards may have sighted the spotted weakfish, Cynoscion nebulosus, a croaker found along the Gulf Coast and the Atlantic coast of South America.

Weakfish

The weakfish, so called from its tender mouth according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, or because its flesh is soft and tender, according to Webster, is better known in the United States in the species Cynoscion regalis. Found from Cape Cod to Florida, it is called the squeteague off southern New England, the weakfish off New Jersey, and the sea trout from Chesapeake Bay southwards, a name pre-empted farther north by the Eastern brook trout, which is so called when it escapes to the sea. Chesapeake Bay is the spawning place of Cynoscion regalis; from there it migrates both north and south. It is esteemed all along the coast as both a game and a food fish. The various European ap-

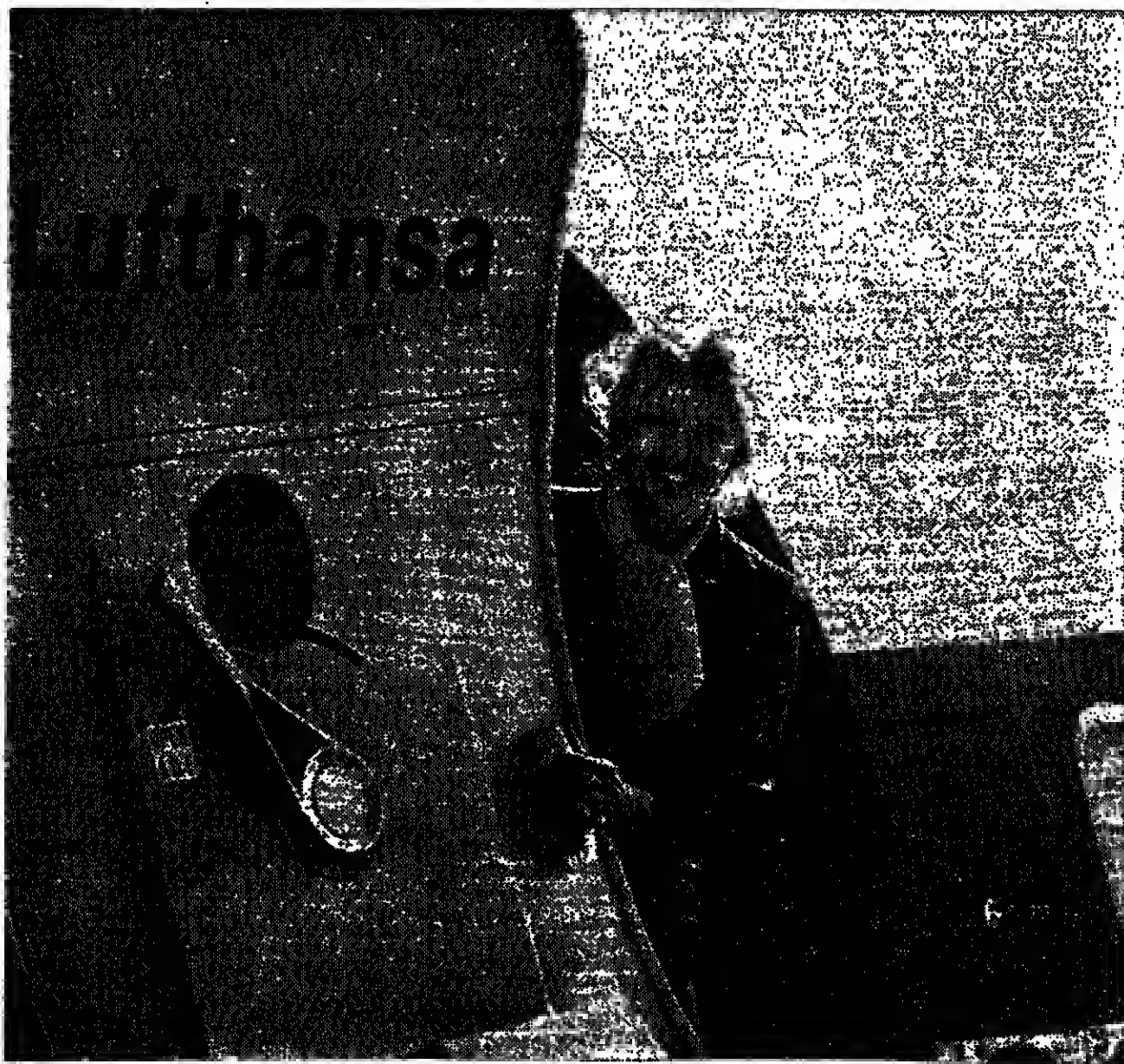
proaches to the name of kingfish for the maigre are reflected when the name of kingfish is given to an Atlantic Coast croaker, Menicirrus saxatilis, or the Pacific Coast croaker, Cerygonus lineatus, alias the cheffish. (The Australian mullet is also sometimes called a kingfish.) The Pacific Coast has a queenfish croaker, Serphus politus.

The largest of the drums is the sea drum or black drum, Pogonias cromis, which can reach a length of 4 feet and a weight of 150 pounds. It is found all along the Atlantic coasts of North and South America, where it is the bane of oystermen. A good example of special adaptation, the sea drum has a mouth packed with stone-hard teeth which enable it to crush shellfish; it does not even compensate for the damage it does by being either a good sporting fish or especially good eating. Nevertheless when Eugene Waller interviewed a resident of the Mobile Bay area for his book, "American Cooking: Southern Style," about the fish, which used to be caught in the Bay before factories started pouring industrial wastes into it, his interlocutor mentioned croakers, kingfish, sheepsheads (an alternative name for the freshwater drum) and black drum, adding:

"I like the black drum best. You know that fish? It hums, it has a way of making a humming sound; you get a shoal of them humming together under the water on a moonlit night and it can do something to you. The Indians thought it was the ghosts of them was drowned."

(c) 1975, Waverley Root.

Welcome to a flight made in Germany.



From all the continents to the heart of Europe. And on to all of Europe.

The more you fly



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critic rates new plays and films:

Plays

"Travesties," Tom Stoppard's latest play, performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company, is, Clive Barnes says, "remarkable." "It is as idiosyncratic as a rainbow glimpsed in a dirty puddle," he says, and almost as elusive. The story is "a fantasmagoric justification of a perfectly pointless life," Barnes says. The life is that of Henry Carr, particularly his days in Zurich in 1917, when he kept company with the likes of James Joyce, Lenin and Tristan Tzara. These four, "accompanied by their various wretched, confused, whole ballet of words, wit and oddly disturbing literary echoes," John Wood is a great actor, Barnes says, one who "takes enormous risks and wins enormous wagers." As the young and old Henry Carr, he gives a virtuoso performance. And the rest of the cast, including Tim Curry as Tzara and James Booth as the properly, unamused James Joyce, find nothing but praise from Barnes. The staging by Peter Wood "is just about perfect." "For once," Barnes writes, the entertainment offered is not just illuminating but dazzling.

"Conversations With an Irish Rascal" is, according to Clive Barnes "a sad echo of a sad spirit." It's an attempt to cash in on the legend of the Irish playwright Brendan Behan, whose celebrated arrival in New York in 1960 was surpassed only by his death four years later of "too much gin and tonics." The play, about Behan in New York, bills itself

as a "new musical biography," but Barnes sees it as "something a little like a drunk posturing in front of a barroom mirror." It has been adapted from the works of Behan by Kathleen Kennedy with David O. Frasier. The lead, played by Frasier, appears as little more than "the standard stage impression of the Irish drunk." Unfortunately, he neither "looks nor sounds like the Irish dramatic adventurer," Barnes liked the music, and the "simple staging by Joseph Garry makes the most of the show's theatrical possibilities." Frasier, happily, "sings better than he acts or impersonates." But the evening is not about the playwright. It is more of a cabaret performance out to "commercialize a memory."

"The Time of Your Life" is a revival of the 1939 William Saroyan play which, Clive Barnes says, "appears more relevant, more interesting" now than it did 40 years ago. The play is a day in the life of a San Francisco bar, with its assorted characters, all drinking—"not in the way of the denizens of O'Neill's bar in 'The Iceman Cometh' but in a lighter, gentler mood." It is, however, 1939 and this "simplistic, expansive and isolationist" America is about to be lost; there is something bitter beneath the crust of apple pie. John Houseman's company "is an ensemble group, depending more on interrelated resonances than individual brilliance," but there are some nicely delivered performances by Nicholas Surry as the mysteriously rich Joe and Patti Lupone as Kitty Duval, the wounded bird of a whore. Barnes, looking at the current theater season, sees "one in which, slowly but surely,

we are going to be reassessing a great deal of the American dramatic literature of this century" and for starters cheers Saroyan "and the play of his life."

Films

"Girls at 12" is one of three documentaries by Joyce Chopra about women in the United States. Like the other two, Richard Eder says that Chopra's tendency to bend her material into a "statement about how women are trapped or self entrapped" in American society often leads to a "chummy transcendence." "Girls at 12" is the clearest example of this and also the best of the three films. It records the day-to-day life of middle-class children in New England. Chopra is trying to show that behind their pastimes is an "iron hand hammering out, social straitjackets." She may be right, Eder says, but the effect of her film is a "Manichean heavy-handedness."

The second film, "Matina Horner: Portrait of a Person," is not a successful portrait of the president of Radcliffe College. It does, however, succeed when dealing with Prof. Horner's work rather than her person. The third work, "Clara and Albie" is a "sharply etched" film about two black women who dropped out and are now trying to move up again. Here the message is suited to material more naturally. "Their feeling," Eder says, "of double disadvantage—being a woman and black—comes through. The drawback is monotony: Both women keep a certain reserve, a tendency to talk about very limited things and to express their feelings with throwaway lines."

DIAMONDS
Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.
Write airmail for price list or call us:
Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Polikowstr.
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09.82
Gold Medal
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
ANTWERP 1975

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal
HOUSE OF LORDS
8 years old

Rockefeller Down...

Nelson A. Rockefeller, who won confirmation as Vice-President less than a year ago after prolonged and controversial hearings, has now removed his name from further consideration for that office. Mr. Rockefeller's surprising withdrawal is the central event in a power shake-up that leaves the Ford administration looking weak and beleaguered.

If President Ford felt he had a strong hold on his own party and on the general public, it is hard to believe that he would have voluntarily allowed Mr. Rockefeller to retire or nominally stripped Secretary of State Kissinger of his secondary but powerful job as presidential adviser on national security affairs. In both instances, firm decisions that Mr. Ford had repeatedly reaffirmed have now been reversed.

As it is, Mr. Ford seems himself increasingly vulnerable to the rival candidacy of former Gov. Ronald Reagan, hero of the unreconciled right-wingers. Many professional politicians rate the President as no more than a slight favorite, if that, over Mr. Reagan in the primaries in New Hampshire and Florida. Defeats in those early primaries could be psychologically devastating to the untested Ford campaign organization, already plagued by internal dissension.

By persuading Mr. Rockefeller to step aside as his prospective running mate, President

Ford has relieved himself of the incubus—as the right-wing defines these matters—of the Rockefeller reputation as a chairman of big government, big plans, and high taxes. Fair-minded observers always have difficulty appreciating the intensity of hostile feeling that Mr. Rockefeller still evokes among the more conservative Republicans, even today.

Like many of his predecessors, Mr. Rockefeller has undoubtedly found the vice-presidency a frustrating office. The obvious divergence within the administration concerning New York City undoubtedly added to Mr. Rockefeller's frustration. Disagreeing with the severe policy laid down by the President but unable in public to argue for an alternative course, Mr. Rockefeller was perhaps in these circumstances more willing to withdraw than he might otherwise have been.

It is too early to write Mr. Rockefeller's political obituary. There are no echoes of Gen. Sherman in his letter to the President. If Mr. Ford decisively rebuffs the Reagan challenge, it is not impossible that Mr. Rockefeller may be moved to reconsider his decision at the Republican convention next summer. It is also possible that if Mr. Ford himself should withdraw from the race, Mr. Rockefeller would enter the presidential contest as the champion of progressive Republicanism rather than allow his party to drift into Mr. Reagan's control without a struggle.

...Kissinger Up

If the displacement of Vice-President Rockefeller enlarges President Ford's freedom to maneuver, it is highly doubtful that he has achieved any political gain by dismissing Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and dropping Secretary Kissinger from his National Security Council post.

To the public at large, Mr. Schlesinger is a virtually unknown figure, but to the sophisticated political community—the constituency with which President Ford is preoccupied in his pre-primary season of intricate political maneuvers—these changes are sure to be seen as a decisive confirmation of Mr. Kissinger's power.

In promoting Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, at present Secretary Kissinger's deputy, to the top National Security Council post, the President has chosen a Kissinger loyalist who poses no threat to the secretary's continued dominance. In ousting Secretary Schlesinger, however, the President has dispensed with the services of a man of tremendous integrity who is Mr. Kissinger's intellectual equal and who has been a less adept but still formidable rival in trying to influence congressional opinion on national security affairs.

William K. Colby, fired as director of the CIA, is only a makeweight in this political balancing act. A change of leadership at the CIA was sure to take place once the current round of congressional hearings eventually ended. Since Mr. Colby is a career civil servant prepared to stand aside whenever the President requested him to do so, the manner of his sudden dismissal was unnecessarily brutal. It served no purpose except the public relations objective of making it seem that the President was broadly reshaping his administration rather than, in fact, making a political gesture.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Civil War in Angola

With Nov. 11 as Portugal's target date for granting independence to Angola, the prospects for peaceful transition to a viable African government in that country are nonexistent. The Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which controls the capital of Luanda, will undoubtedly go through the charade of setting up a "Government of National Union," but such a regime will control only a portion of the national territory.

At present, that portion is steadily diminishing. With better organization, superior tactics, vast quantities of Soviet arms and Portuguese support, MPLA was able to drive two rival groups out of the oil-rich Cabinda enclave in June, out of Luanda in July, and then follow up rapidly with seizures of key ports and areas rich in natural resources. The goal was to establish MPLA as a winner, the authority with which Africa and the world would have to deal.

Now, however, the Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA) in the north and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) plus a separate FNLA force in the south have driven MPLA from a number of strategic positions. The prospect is for a continuation of a civil war that already may have claimed 12,000 lives.

Inevitably, MPLA, with the help of Marxist propagandists around the world, has attributed its military reverses to "mercenaries"

from South Africa and half a dozen other countries, all supported by the CIA. The truth is that there are probably foreign mercenaries or adventurers in the forces of all three movements, including some 3,000 refugee guerrillas from Katanga's abortive secessionist movement in Zaïre who are fighting for MPLA.

There has already been substantial foreign intervention in Angola and if the conflict continues there will be increasing danger of great-power involvement. South Africa has sent troops into Angola, supposedly in "hot pursuit" of liberation fighters from Namibia (South-West Africa) and to protect the hydroelectric projects on the Camero River. The Soviet bloc, more radical African governments and leftist groups everywhere have long backed MPLA. Zaïre and China support FNLA and there have been reports of American aid to both FNLA and UNITA.

Political and economic stakes are enormous in Angola and the temptations to intervene are great. With its better experience of intervention in a complicated civil war in Asia, the United States should take great care to avoid involvement in this equally complex civil war in Africa. Washington might privately remind Moscow that the durability of détente may well depend on the willingness of the superpowers to refrain from meddling in such trouble spots.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

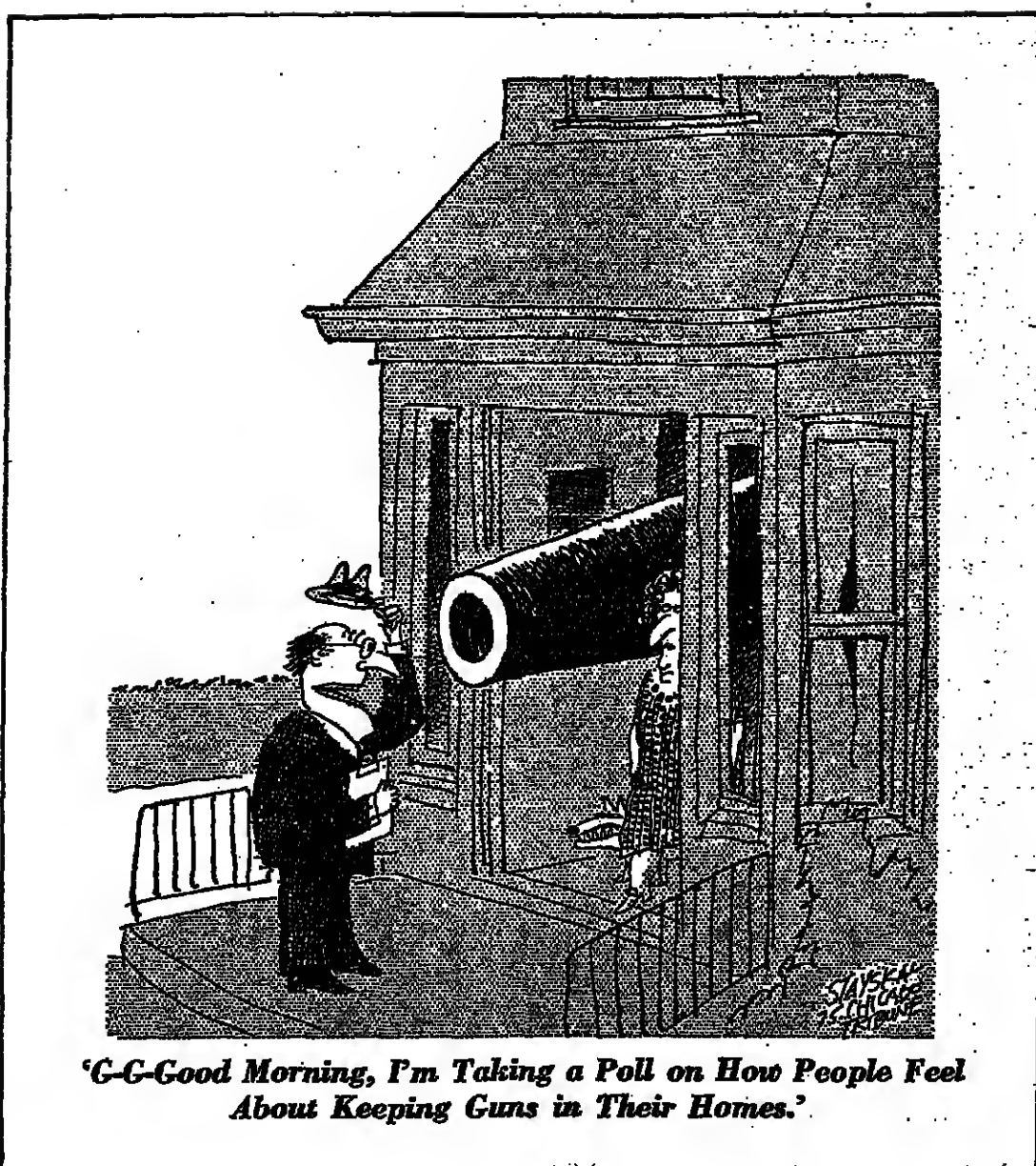
November 5, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—Count Leo Tolstoy fell down at Yasenaya Polyana and injured his arm. A bandage was applied, and so far there has been no inflammation. It is hoped that the accident will have no ill result. Meanwhile, Count Nicholas II sent a telegram to French President Loubet on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to the memory of former President Carnot. He pledged to work to improve Franco-Russian relations.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1925

NEW YORK—Tammany Hall today is again supreme in New York City politics. Its candidate, James J. Walker, was elected Mayor by one of the largest majorities ever accorded a candidate here: 748,029 to 346,428. Not only Mr. Walker, but the entire Democratic slate was swept into office in all five boroughs. A woman, Ruth Pratt, also on the winning slate, became New York's first woman Alderman, or ... Alderwoman.



Remarkable Soviet Naval Growth

By C. L. Sulzberger

PANAMA CITY.—Until its fleet was wiped out by the Japanese at Tsushima in 1905, Russia had been a considerable naval power since the 18th century. Indeed, after the American Revolution, John Paul Jones accepted the office of rear admiral in the service of Catherine the Great.

But czarist Russia never recovered from its disastrous defeat off the tip of Korea. Apart from a few submarines and torpedo boats, Soviet vessels likewise played an insignificant role in World War II. It had become axiomatic that Russia was not a sea power but a land power.

The first hint that Stalinist Moscow was beginning to think in terms of maritime warfare came in 1943 when the British battleship Royal Sovereign and the U.S. cruiser Milwaukee were handed over to the Soviet Union and fought as the Soviet Union's only two operable capital ships, renamed the Archangel and Murmansk.

Since that low ebb, when Stalin's naval advisers first began to dream about the kind of blue water fleet that was customarily regarded as the status symbol of a great power, the Russians have worked hard to create a navy comparable with their vast strength on land and in the air.

Adm. Sergei Gorshkov took charge of the task when it assumed its first impressive proportions. He boasted on Navy Day (July 31), 1968: "An end has been put to the complete domination of the sea by the imperialist powers."

Gorshkov, who joined the navy at 17 and became an admiral at 31, had survived wholesale Stalinist purges. He boasted a good war record at Odessa and in command of a Decubie flotilla. In 1952, after the Cuban confrontation, his ambitions to accelerate naval development were given a complete go-ahead.

He instituted a new type of global electronic intelligence handled by fishing trawlers. He developed the world's largest submarine force. He dotted the ocean with large buoys where his ships could tie up. He insisted on constructing helicopter carriers and now aircraft carriers, the first of which has been commissioned. Thanks to this redoubtable man, Russia is today the second greatest naval power in the world and may be long before the first.

By Navy Day, 1970, Gorshkov could claim: "Soviet Navy ships are constantly on the ocean including the stamping grounds of the NATO strike fleets."

Through his vision, the Soviet

admiral has been able to get the Soviet Union back into the role imagined for Russia by Peter the Great and Catherine the Great, a drive toward the anotherly Indian Ocean and Mediterranean.

Peter even had a project to annex Madagascar. Catherine concentrated on hitting off pieces of Ottoman Turkey. In the 1820s, when Greece gained its independence, a strong Russian fleet fought beside the British and French against the Turks.

The consequence of this persistent policy is that Moscow has gained influence in many distant corners of the world. It has opened naval facilities in the Indian Ocean as the British (Sri Lanka, Bahrain, Mauritius) and the French (Madagascar and the Comores) closed up shop and while the Americans have trouble gaining congressional approval for unimpressive dots like Diego Garcia.

In the Mediterranean, where the Soviet fleet permanently on station compares well with the U.S. Sixth Fleet, Moscow has been able to use this new factor for diplomatic purposes. From the Red Sea (now linked by a reopened Suez Canal), where its

ships have facilities as far down as Somalia, right into the Mediterranean heart, Russia makes its power felt.

As Turkey and Greece vie to expand U.S. bases and weaken NATO, Soviet diplomacy, calmly shifts from the Egyptian bases once available to other installations in Libya from which it can survey U.S. vessels. Moscow maintains a presence in Syria's ports, and has tentatively explored chances of future facilities in Malta, which once contemplated submission to the sea.

Now, with Italy on the possible brink of a coalition including Communists, with Spain's future uncertain, and with Portugal's (at the Mediterranean gate) badly troubled, the Soviet Union is steadily outflanking NATO from the south. And here in Panama, U.S. strategists worry about our naval link between two oceans.

None of this was imaginable until Moscow had developed a navy strong enough to offset implied U.S. political pressures (via Lebanon-Syria-Iraq, 1958, or Jordan-Israel, 1970). And the man ultimately responsible for this remarkable change is not Brezhnev but Gorshkov, who hatched the Soviet naval chicken from its first Russian egg.

Ford's Crumbling Administration

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—By chopping and changing top national security advisers, President Ford has tried to resurrect personal authority over his crumbling administration. But in the process he has stimulated new doubts as to whether he has the brains to be president.

For the Sunday massacre advertised in a way that makes Mr. Ford easier meat for his political foes in both parties. Hence the logic of the event which preceded everything—the decision by Nelson Rockefeller that he would not seek the vice-presidency as Mr. Ford's running mate.

Apparently Mr. Rockefeller came to that decision late last week after being humiliated by the White House in many ways, especially the President's brazen attack on New York City. When word that Rockefeller would bow out reached the White House late last week, Mr. Ford suddenly felt himself under strong pressure to show he was boss.

Claring Exceptions

That focused attention on three glaring exceptions to the "Let's all be buddies" spirit which is Mr. Ford's idea of running an administration. First there was the problem of a seemingly omnipotent secretary of state.

The symbol of Mr. Kissinger's power was his unprecedented double role as secretary of state and head of the National Security Council. Resentment of his power inside the government was so great that two of the best men in the administration—Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert E. McNamara and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles Cooper—

have quietly resigned their jobs because they couldn't even get a hearing on issues where they differed from Mr. Kissinger. Some of the President's closest aides, moreover, believed that Kissinger tended to overshadow the President in the eyes of the public.

The second problem was Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, a man of rugged honesty who probably takes defense more seriously than any of his predecessors. Mr. Schlesinger was repeatedly at odds with Mr. Kissinger on matters of substance that were leaked to the press and thus became presidential headaches.

For example, Mr. Schlesinger complicated conclusion of another arms control deal with the Soviet Union by insisting that the new deal include more than 100 weapons not covered in the President's first discussion of the matter with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev a year ago. Mr. Schlesinger also objected vigorously to other countries in order to achieve the appearance of diplomatic success.

At a time when the President was pinning his electoral hopes on budgetary stringency, moreover, Mr. Schlesinger was fighting vigorously against cuts in the defense budget. Last week, he told Gen. Brent Scowcroft, then Mr. Kissinger's deputy at the National Security Council, that he would resign rather than let projected budgetary cuts interfere with the integrity of the defense program.

Finally there was the case of William Colby, the head of the CIA. Mr. Colby, genuinely shocked by disclosures of past CIA horrors, broke the cardinal rule of the intelligence game.

Rather than take the blame with his chin out, he came clean. He thus kept passing to Mr. Ford hot potatoes the President couldn't, and still can't, handle—including notably the stories of assassination plots.

Superficially Mr. Ford got all these problems out of his hair by the Sunday massacre. He took Mr. Kissinger down a notch by replacing him as head of the NSC with his deputy, Gen. Scowcroft. He is putting two old congressional buddies—Donald Rums-

Peter Lennon From London:

Chrysler's Mr. Riccardo was certainly looking for a financial life buoy from the government...

LONDON—Once again we saw the chief executive of a multinational automobile corporation—this time John Riccardo of Chrysler Corp., Detroit's third largest car manufacturer—dressed with a British Prime Minister with ambiguous intent. Had he the ambition that Henry Ford had in 1971 of bringing the British automobile workers to heel? Or was he seriously intent on closing down his subsidiary plant in Britain and passing the work on to the allegedly more docile Continental workers?

Mr. Riccardo's visit this week had that noisy air of hush-hush which was calculated to bring fearful speculation to fever pitch. He was certainly looking for a financial life buoy from the government, but also behaving like a man intent on pulling out the plug. In Detroit, he had used the language of the business whose awkward phraseology does service for discretion: "He speaks of the necessity of 'probably taking extraordinary actions which could result in nonrecurring losses.'" Chrysler, United Kingdom, on the rare occasions when it is not making imperceptible profits, seems to be doing so at a loss of \$5 million.

But these things are not always what they seem. How real is the overall Chrysler scheme of things are these losses and would withdrawing from this situation be worth the loss of prestige in closing down its British plants? More to the point: If they did close down could they really move to the Continent?

Rather Cynical

The car workers are by now rather cynical about this kind of top-level maneuver and their reactions range from blistering disbelief to outright threats that if Chrysler leaves Britain it will take nothing with it; they will occupy the factories. The memory of the Henry Ford incident is one thing which excites their belligerence. Mr. Ford's 1971 jaunt had all the appearance of a royal visit. His was an open attempt to chastise the car workers. He was treated with deference by both Prime Minister Heath and his opinions reverently repeated. Just to prove their good faith, ministers had the bad faith to leak what went on in Ford's meeting with the Cabinet. Mr. Ford was assured that the car workers had got a good fright and that in any event the Industrial Relations Act would be able to deal decisively with most labor problems.

There is often a large unprotected area of naive and

wishful thinking on the part of chief executives who are used to getting their way, as Mr. Ford was to find out. For one thing, car workers on the Continent began to show solidarity with the British workers and it became unlikely that Mr. Ford would find it easy to transfer business to the Continent; for the other, the controversial Industrial Relations Act which was meant to put down the workers actually helped to unite the Conservative government.

Paralleling the international maneuvering of multinational companies one can detect the outline of a multinational trade union attempt to cope with the complicated strategy of international companies. In 1969, the two British unions most concerned with the car industry, the Transport Union (TGWU) and Engineering (AUEW), organized a coalition with leaders of the U.S. United Automobile Workers' Union to work out an international policy. But this is a long way yet to go before full international cooperation in Western Europe is achieved. The French and Italian unions have close affiliations with Communists and it would take time for U.S. unions to get over their distrust of such associations. But it only takes punitive crusades like Mr. Ford's or intimidating ones like Mr. Riccardo's to help this association on its way.

Of course, for the man in the street, or the man who would like to cross the street in safety, the attitude to the automobile industry's endless problems may well be: "Why should the workers (outside the industry) bother? They have nothing to lose but their cars and that would be good riddance." Indeed when Chrysler UK, which runs four after British Leyland, Ford and General Motors, announces that it has the capacity to put a car a day less on the roads in Britain one feels like crying. One takes wistfully with the idea that for once exponential growth might begin to work in our favor. One year a car a day less on the road, next year two cars a day less, in 10 years time 375,000 cars or less on Britain's roads.

Among the cars which obstructively line our avenues bumper to bumper friendly gaps would begin to appear. A glance at the road would once again give you an unobstructed view of quaint garden gates, and a man could indulge again in simple pleasures like strolling across a road instead of negotiating it like someone with St. Vitus Dance. One would actually get your own destination in a time that could be calculated in advance.

Trapped

A government, particularly a Labor government, is trapped in its concern with keeping down unemployment and seems never to get time nor space to maneuver into a situation where it need no longer help bring aggressive-sounding objects like Avengers, Hunters and Mitsubishi Osiris on the road. One would like to detect in these negotiations to bail out car companies some sensible plans like a modest one to persuade nationalized British Leyland to serve the country better by at least producing enough spare parts for buses to present a number of perfectly good buses are stranded because bits had to be taken out of buses to keep their older brothers on the road.

But with the jobs of 25,000 Chrysler workers at stake and the jobs of thousands more in the related component industry jeopardized, the government once again finds itself caught in a patching-up job. It is highly embarrassing for this Socialist government to find itself in the position of probably having to put money into a multinational company.

It is all the more embarrassing since only last month the secretary for industry, Eric Varley, launched a bright new scheme which has already lost much of its radiance—to start putting money into "winning" industries. The Labor government is weak on nationalizing or propping up lame ducks. To have so many cripples is giving nationalization a bad name. The Japanese and French have had considerable success with "winning" industries but when the British try—a loss gets in the way.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

German Singer May Close Plant

Singer GmbH, the West German subsidiary of Singer Co. of the United States, is discussing with the works council the possibility of closing its industrial sewing machine plant near Karlsruhe. Managing director Friedrich Koenig says that the planned closure, which will cost 600 jobs, results from a dramatic downturn in the industrial machine market and high costs of manufacturing in West Germany. The plant had 1974 sales of \$5.2 million deutsche marks, 30 per cent lower than 1973. Most of the output was exported, particularly to the United States. Singer's four plants in Germany had total 1974 sales of 263 million DM.

French Eye Amoco's W. German Unit

The French state-owned ELF-ERAP oil group is negotiating to buy the distribution network of Amoco Deutschland, a unit of American Oil Co. in West Germany. The operation, already approved by the German authorities, would be carried out through Mineralöl GmbH, ELF-ERAP's German subsidiary. The purchase involves some 300 service stations throughout the country and will bring the French group's network in Germany to about 700 outlets. Last year the French group acquired the West German distribution network of Occidental Petroleum Co.

P&O, Shell in Saudi Venture

Penninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. of London, Royal Dutch-Shell group and Saudi Arabia have agreed to form a joint venture shipping company, P&O says the company, to be called Saudi Arabia Shipping, will in the next few months own and operate tankers

under the Saudi Arabian flag. Saudi Arabia, a privately-owned Saudi company, will hold 53 per cent. P&O and Shell will each own 23.5 per cent.

Earnings of Canadian Firms Fell

Net profit of 103 early-reporting Canadian companies totaled \$Can. 554.8 million in the third quarter, down 27 per cent from the year-earlier period, according to a survey by the Wall Street Journal. An earlier compilation for the second quarter showed 20 companies earned \$Can. 667.5 million, down 20 per cent from the like 1974 quarter. For the first nine months, earnings of the 103 companies totaled \$Can. 1.81 billion, 34 per cent less than in the 1974 period. Large declines in the latest period were particularly evident for forest-product companies, which have been plagued by strikes and lower demand. Also, reduced metal prices and strikes severely depressed earnings for mining concerns, while the manufacturing group was pulled down sharply by earnings declines for Ford Motor Co. of Canada and by Alcan Aluminum Ltd.

Kreditbank Profits 'Satisfactory'

Kreditbank of Belgium reports that profits in the six months ended Sept. 30 were "satisfactory," given the unfavorable economic situation. It expects that the second-half results should show a similar trend. The volume of deposits and short-term certificates of deposit rose 10.8 per cent to 148.9 billion Belgian francs (about \$3.9 billion) in the six months, it said. Demand for credit remained very weak because of the generally depressed economic situation, despite lifting of credit restrictions and lowering of interest rates to borrowers.

Policy Based on Teaching of Friedman

Chile Uses Shock Tactics to Curb Inflation

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Chile's decision to induce a recession of tremendous proportions as a means to stop runaway inflation has resulted in the closing of numerous factories, a halt in construction and an unemployment rate nearing 20 per cent.

Despite this, government economists believe that to better the lot of the people they must ease inflation, no matter how much it hurts in the short run. And they think a recovery is not too far off.

In terms of inflation at least, the treatment seems to be working as predicted. The monthly inflation rate has been sliced in half—from 20 per cent in June to less than 9.2 per cent in September. And hopes are high that by the end of 1975 the rate will be down to 5 per cent a month—that is, close to 60 per cent a year and near 80 per cent a year including compounding.

Although Chile's inflation had been high before, the country's worst economic problems came during the government of former President Salvador Allende, when Marxist economists held sway for three years. These economists, thrown out of office in the military coup of 1973, left behind an inflationary spiral that hit 1,000 per cent in their final year.

To do something about the economy, the new military junta chose to shift the whole Chilean economic system into reverse by turning from the rigid state controls of the Marxists to practically unshackled free enterprise.

The junta was influenced by a

team of conservative Chilean economists that followed the theories of Milton Friedman, who advocates fiscal and monetary restraint and a minimum of government interference with the forces of the free market.

These new Chilean economists moved quickly last year to begin dismantling the nation's socialist structure. They sold as many state enterprises as they could find buyers for, reduced costly subsidies on many goods and services, and scrapped most price controls, which were extensive at the time.

Their aim then was to cut government spending and bring inflation under control in gradual steps so as to cause as little shock to the economy as possible. Aided by record world prices for copper, which provides about 80 per cent of Chile's export earnings, they looked successful last year. The budget deficit dropped from 55 per cent of expenditures to 35 per cent, and inflation slowed to 375 per cent a year.

But with the worldwide recession, copper sales slumped and the price plummeted from \$150 a pound to less than 60 cents—hardly covering the cost of mining it. There was nowhere to turn to finance the government's deficits.

"By February," says Finance Minister Jorge Cauas, "we could see that inflation was heading toward 800 per cent this year if we didn't cut the government's deficit drastically. We had to abandon the gradual approach, and in April we started the shock treatment."

Devastating Results

Because government spending accounts for nearly half of Chile's national output, the repercussions were devastating. Almost all government construction stopped. Cement sales dropped 40 per cent overnight. Steel sales fell to 36,000 tons in this year's second quarter from 114,000 in the first period, and the steel company's most skilled workers were assigned to tending the plant's gardens to keep the men on the payroll.

Retail sales plummeted, too, as factories of all kinds closed for long vacations.

Net investments by these firms in France amounted to 4.7 billion francs (about \$1.1 billion at current rates of exchange), up from 2.8 billion in 1973 and 3.8 billion in 1971. By contrast, France's foreign investments totaled 4.2 billion francs in 1973, up from 3.4 billion francs in 1972 and 2.8 billion francs in 1971.

Chileans suffering the effects of the shocks say they do not care for economist Friedman's ideas any better than they did for those of Karl Marx. "Why are we always a laboratory?" a discharged factory worker complains. "We are a country for rent, complete with people, so that academics and fanatics from all over the world can come and try out their theories on us. The trouble is nothing ever works."

The most prominent critic of current Chilean economists is Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democratic party leader who was president just before Mr. Allende. It was Mr. Frei who in an interview with a local newspaper recently criticized the free-market economic model as "absolutely wrong for Chile."

Because this country has a population of only 11 million, he argues, giving a free hand to private enterprise only makes more powerful the few companies that dominate the markets. He also disagrees with the methods used in applying the shock treatment, which has put most of the suffering on blue-collar workers.

Almost everyone agrees that the purchasing power of Chileans has dropped painfully since the conservative economists began trying to stabilize the peso two years ago, although exact figures are disputed. Government estimates put the people back at income levels of five years ago.

New U.S. Car Sales Top Year-Ago Level

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—New U.S. car sales in October topped sales for the same year-ago period for the first time in two years.

Sales totaled 773,623 in October thanks to a buying surge of 1976 models. This was an increase of 23.3 per cent over 627,521 cars sold in October, 1974.

It marked the first time since September, 1973, that sales had exceeded the same month of the previous year. The fall of 1973 marked the start of the industry's two-year sales slump, which executives say has now ended.

Gas Shortage In U.S. May Hit Industry

Firms in Eight States Face Winter Closure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Most states probably can ride out this winter's expected shortage of natural gas by using other fuels, but some industries in at least eight states may have to shut down, the Federal Energy Administration says.

According to a survey released by the agency yesterday, the expected shortages will be relatively small in terms of total requirements but will fall heaviest on industrial users.

Industries unable to obtain or use alternative fuels may be forced to stop operations, and in many cases this will have a severe impact on local economies, the report said.

Industries in at least eight states appear headed for significant shortages that cannot be avoided, the FEA said.

North Carolina could be short as much as 13 per cent of its total gas requirements, the FEA figures show, while Delaware may face an unavoidable 5.3-per-cent shortage.

Gas shortages which cannot be relieved by substitute fuels could reach 4.1 per cent in Maryland, 3.8 per cent in Ohio and 3 per cent in Kentucky, the survey indicated.

Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania face possible, unreliable, shortages between 1 per cent and 2 per cent.

The survey indicated that electric power plants will bear the brunt of gas curtailments in many areas.

States expected to be able to obtain replacement fuels in sufficient quantities to keep their shortages below 1 per cent include New York and New Jersey, the report said.

California, Florida and Georgia are expected to be able to replace their entire shortages with other fuels.

Profit Up 128% At Nissan Motor In First Half

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—A 128-per-cent increase in profit in the half year ended Sept. 30 was reported today by Nissan Motor Co.

The car maker said net profit totaled 19.4 billion yen (\$64 million) in the half year, up from 8.5 billion yen in the same period last year.

Sales rose to \$26.1 billion yen from \$20.2 billion yen. The company set an unchanged dividend of 4 yen.

Nissan attributed the higher profit to increased sales in the domestic market, to a price rise in exports and to good sales of high added-value products. Export prices rose an average 8.1 per cent during the half-year period, officials said.

Nissan's overall shipments during the March-September period totaled 1,006,942 autos, up 12 per cent from a year earlier, of which exports accounted for 427,169 units, down 4 per cent, officials said.

Nissan forecast its net profit for the full year ending March 31 at 40 billion yen, up from 38.5 billion yen last year.

An expected rise in exports to the United States would contribute to the projected higher export total, they said. Inventories in the United States stand at only a month's supply, against a normal level of three months' supply, the officials said.

Stocks Inch Ahead In Sluggish Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Stocks showed a small overall gain in New York today but there was little volume behind it. Banks in many states were closed for election day.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.41 points to 830.13, and advancing issues moderately outnumbered declines about 745 to 570.

At 8 o'clock the Dow was up 2.52.

Volume totaled 115.7 million shares compared with 114 million yesterday.

Brokers said some buying was encouraged by congressional action toward a bill to soften the general economic effects of the expected New York City debt default and financial collapse.

Analysts added that some short-covering was apparent along with some light buying in recently depressed issues.

Brokers said the buying was slowed by reports of continuing opposition to a bailout of New York City to avert default.

IBM gained 2 1/4 to 213 1/2. It introduced a new communications controller, which it said would improve internal performance for faster data communications operations.

Halliburton, which reported higher earnings, rose 3 3/4 to 142 3/4.

Among the other issues up a point or more were Bristol-Myers up 1 1/4 to 67 1/2, Philip Morris 1 7/8 to 50 3/8, UAL 1 1/2 to 24 1/8, Chemical New York 1 to 37 5/8, and Eastman Kodak 1 to 100.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.06 to 82.59.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.07 to 81.39.

In Chicago, a surge of new buying produced short covering and the combination drove farm

commodity futures prices higher on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans gained 6 cents and wheat futures almost as much. Cows were up about 5 while corn futures were mixed. Soybean oil advanced nearly 1/2 cent a pound but soybean meal futures were mixed.

Fed to Keep Money Supply Growth Down

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today the board will continue its policy of moderate monetary growth over the next 12 months, but is changing slightly its growth-rate goals for the more broadly defined money supply.

The growth-rate target for currency in circulation and demand deposits (M-1) will remain at 5 to 7.5 per cent, he said.

However, the target for M-2, time and savings deposits at banks plus M-1, has been widened by reducing the lower end of the range one percentage point. The growth range is now 7.5 to 10.5 per cent.

Mr. Burns told the Senate Banking Committee the growth range for M-3, which includes deposits at thrift institutions plus M-2, has also been widened by one percentage point at the lower end of the range. This makes the target growth range 9 to 12 per cent for M-3.

Mr. Burns said the growth ranges now apply to the 12 months from the third quarter of 1975 to the third quarter of 1976. They previously had been from the second quarter of 1975 to the second quarter of 1976.

Mr. Burns first announced the Federal Reserve's target rates for monetary growth last March.

He said M-1 grew at an 11.2-per-cent annual rate during the second quarter because of tax rebates and special Social Security payments. The growth of M-1 has been reduced to a 2.2-per-cent annual rate from July through September, partly due to action by the board.

Measured on quarterly averages, Mr. Burns said M-1 increased at an annual rate of 8.6 per cent between the first and second quarters and 6.9 per cent between the second and third quarters.

The rates for M-2 in those same quarters were 11.2 per cent and 10.4 per cent, while M-3 increased at annual rates of 13.8 and 13.1 per cent.

Mr. Burns said the Fed cannot maintain these growth rates indefinitely because of the dangers of new inflation and will eventually have to reduce the rate of monetary and credit growth.

Con Ed Sees Bankruptcy if N.Y. Defaults

Urges President Ford To Reconsider Policy

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Consolidated Edison Co., which supplies New York City's gas, electricity and steam, warned today that it may be driven into insolvency if New York City defaults on its obligations.

"It is clear," the utility said in a telegram to President Ford, "Con Ed could not survive for long if it continued to serve a bankrupt city, and continued to pay taxes, but was not itself paid by the city."

The company urged the Ford administration to reconsider its refusal to prevent the city from defaulting and called for federal aid.

Such assistance, the company said, could and should be so conditioned as to assure not only the federal Treasury be protected, but that in the future no municipality willingly seek federal aid to stave off bankruptcy.

The company said it receives a total of \$360 million a year from the city, the state and the various public agencies for electricity, gas and steam.

"We should not be placed in a position where our choices are either to disconnect essential utility service to the city and state, or to withhold paying a large part of the taxes we now annually pay the city and state or to ourselves slip into insolvency," the company said.

Burns Optimistic

In Washington meanwhile, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said he did not believe a default by the city would have any significant impact on the value of the dollar.

Mr. Burns said that the weakness that developed in the dollar last month around the time that New York nearly defaulted could be attributed to a decline in interest rates here.

He said that he had a large number of conversations with "highly placed European financial sources" last month when the dollar was under some pressure. "I found they were not really concerned about a New York City default," Mr. Burns said.

Bankers and others he talked to in Europe told him the decline of the dollar was limited and could be explained by the recent decline in U.S. interest rates, he said.

25% reduction on
THE BEST OF
Aquascutum
LONDON
CHARVET - PLACE VENDÔME
CHARVET - MATHURON

U.K. Officials, Chrysler Head Hold Parley

Firm to Close a Plant Through All December

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons today that talks with Chrysler Corp. are continuing and that industry Secretary Eric Varley would make a statement as soon as possible.

Chrysler chairman John Riccardo is in London for talks on the company's unprofitable Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. unit.

Mr. Wilson said nothing he had heard in his talks with Chrysler Secretary Eric Varley would undermine the "gravity of the situation."

Reporting third-quarter and nine-month losses, last week in Detroit, Chrysler warned it might have to dispose of its British unit.

Mr. Wilson said he and Mr. Varley had suggested that a Chrysler representative meet with members of Parliament to discuss the company's problems and that the representative also talk to unions.

Chrysler officials based in Britain had no comment on Mr. Riccardo's activities. Some of the officials are apparently in the dark over the Chrysler chairman's movements here.

Most observers expect the government will offer some sort of financial aid to Chrysler (U.K.) at the same time that the company makes appreciable cuts in its workforce of 25,000.

Mr. Riccardo held talks last night with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Varley and other U.K. officials to discuss what the U.S. company calls the "grave situation facing the corporation in the United Kingdom."

Chrysler (U.K.) last year had a record loss of \$17.7 million, and the first-half net loss for this year was just under \$16 million. Earlier this year the company began talks on obtaining loans of up to \$25 million from Finance for Industry Ltd., in which the Bank of England has an interest.

Meanwhile, the company announced that it had altered the short-time work plan for its Ryton assembly plant in Coventry, which now will be closed through out December.

Chrysler had planned to have the 4,000 production workers at Ryton spread the 11 working days planned for the rest of this year between November and December. Now, however, the 11 working days are all to be completed this month in a move that will allow the workers to receive higher unemployment benefits.

Chrysler workers at its other main plants of Stoke, also in Coventry, and Lincoln in Scotland are also on short-time work.

Foreigners Reported Owning 5 Per Cent of French Industry

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—In a survey of foreign investments in France, the Finance Ministry reported today that 5 per cent of French industry was owned by aliens in 1973 when the survey was undertaken.

Another 12 per cent of French industry had significant foreign ownership, where more than 10 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the capital was in alien hands. Americans accounted for the biggest single source of foreign capital—30 per cent of the total. France's Common Market partners—Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and Italy—together accounted for almost 40 per cent of the overall total.

However, the biggest single share behind the Americans was accounted for by Switzerland, with about 13 per cent of the total.

The ministry noted that the overall 5.2 per cent foreign penetration of French industry was small by comparison with the 50 per cent reported in West Germany in 1970 and more than 20 per cent reported in Canada, Australia, Sweden and Japan. No figures were given for the United States, Belgium or Britain.

Only the Netherlands reported a lower rate of foreign penetration—1 per cent—according to data compiled in 1971.

The study showed 42.3 per cent of the oil and hydrocarbons sector was controlled by foreign firms as of Jan. 1, 1973. Foreign capital accounted for 39.8 per cent of the farm equipment industry, 30.3 per cent of the oil and gas sector, 29.5 per cent of the electrical and electronics industry, 28.4 per cent of the chemical sector, 24.4 per cent of the precision equipment industry and 23.3 per cent of the rubber and plastic business.

These foreign-controlled businesses employed 18 per cent of the labor force and accounted for 25.8 per cent of total industrial sales.

Net investments by these firms in France amounted to 4.7 billion francs (about \$1.1 billion at current rates of exchange), up from 2.8 billion in 1973 and 3.8 billion in 1971. By contrast, France's foreign investments totaled 4.2 billion francs in 1973, up from 3.4 billion francs in 1972 and 2.8 billion francs in 1971.

Hanson Trust Limited

through its subsidiary

Carisbrook Industries Inc.

has acquired the

Specialty Textile Group

of

Indian Head, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Hanson Trust and assisted in the negotiations.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

November 5, 1975

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

an international bank with a wide range of activities specialising in Euro-currency Finance

Share, Loan Capital & Reserve U.S. \$45.6 million
Loans U.S. \$351.7 million
Total Assets U.S. \$718.9 million
(Equivalent of £ Sterling as at 28th February 1975)



Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QA
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd
(Shareholders' aggregate assets exceeding U.S. \$80,000 million)

ITALY

Visit the 44th
CYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
MILAN from 22nd to 30th NOVEMBER, 1975.

In the grounds of the Milan Fair
An unparalleled world production display of
2 and 3-wheeled vehicles

Interpretation service for foreign visitors.
For information:
A.N.C.M.A., Via Mazzini 22, 20124 MILANO (Italy)

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 105–112

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

November, 1975

مکذا من لاجل

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	S	D.M.	F.	L. L.	G.S.	Sw. Franc	Swiss Fr.	Den. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.933	5.417	108.72*	60.28*	39.09	6.14*	98.85*	
Berlin (c)	3.17	15.1045			34.75			
Frankfurt	5.465	5.3985			37.72	6.145	14.794	6.670
Hamburg	5.465				37.72	6.145	14.794	6.670
London (c)	2.0715		3.2822	0.52	1265.00	71.250	5.4	12.5
Milano				Closed				
Norway	4.3637	9.0330	170.45*		100.00	11.2500	165.70*	
Stockholm	2.9302	5.4954	107.51*	60.31*	3.3395	105.50	6.25*	
Swedish								

The following are dollar values only: Danish kroner 5.67; Nordic 26.4; Swedish 4.76; Finnish 5.97; Icelandic 13.46; Sw. krona; 4.3650; Yens 24.60.
Foreign financial center: S.G. = Singapore; F. = Frankfurt; L.L. = London; G.S. = Genoa.
(c) Commercial banks. *Quoted as bid prices.
(*) As quoted against the franc. Quoted as bid prices.
(*) United States of America. (*) Quoted as bid prices.

NEW YORK (AP)		Closed Prices, Nov. 4, 1975		Bull		Bear		Bull		Bear	
The following list is a selection of the most active issues in the market.											
National											
Dealers Adv. over the counter market and stocks											
Bank and Trust											
Bankam	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
1st Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
2nd Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
3rd Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
4th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
5th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
6th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
7th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
8th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
9th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
10th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
11th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
12th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
13th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
14th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
15th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
16th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
17th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
18th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
19th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
20th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
21st Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
22nd Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
23rd Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
24th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
25th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
26th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
27th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
28th Nat	1 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4								

Nov. 5, 1975.		
	Price Yen	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	265	Matsui E. Wks.
Canon	314	Mitsubishi Hyv. Ind.
Fuji Nip. Print.	208	Mitsubishi Corp.
Fujifilm	313	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	325	Mitsukoshi
Hitech	167	Nippon Elec.
Kanda Motor	375	Shimizu
Kia	170	Shimizu
Japan Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.
Kansai El. P.	451	Sumitomo Bk.
Kao O&P	418	Tachino Marine
Kobe Brewery	313	Tokai Chem.
Komatsu	313	Toshiba
Kubota	313	Tokio Marine
Matsui Ind.	537	Toray
		Toyota Motor

Let us be your advisor
ELLIS AG
Weinplatz 6,
CH-8001 Zurich.
**Portfolio managers,
Brokers for Stocks, Bonds,
Deposits, Gold, etc.**
Phone: 01.27.41.47.
Telex: 5 36 41.

Interest Rates				(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)	
	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling	Amsterdam	Decca Race Distillers
1 D.	5 1/2	3 1/4	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
3 M.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
6 M.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
1 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
2 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
3 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
4 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
5 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
6 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
7 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
8 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
9 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
10 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
11 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
12 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
13 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
14 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
15 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
16 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
17 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
18 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
19 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
20 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
21 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
22 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
23 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
24 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
25 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
26 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
27 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
28 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
29 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
30 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
31 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
32 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
33 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
34 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
35 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
36 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
37 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
38 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
39 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
40 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
41 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
42 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
43 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4	AKZO	37.70
44 Y.	5 1/2-5 1/4	3 1/4-3 1/2	1 1/2-1 1/4		

	Closed		
Aris	129.26	128.49	128.78
Budapest	397.08	399.88	402.40
Dubai	315.67	316.47	332.11
Hong Kong (1)	4329.48	4345.88	4594.23
Munich	264.89	264.80	266.30
(2) New.	(3) Old.		
Arbed			1.608
Bruckner			3.203
Chemical Group			1.000
Electrobel			2.678
G&H-BM			6.293
Inco			1.246
Petrofina			4.840
Soc Générale			1.076
Solvay			2.280
Unimin			1.136
Union Carbide			1.000
Vickers			2.678
West Deep			6.293
West Drif			1.076
West Min			2.280
Woolworth			1.136

ANCE BROKERAGE CO.	BASF	143.70	Alimajale	
REPRESENTATIVE	Bayes	119.70	BSN	
RANCE OVERSEAS	Commerzbank		Carrington	140
	Conti Gurnell	84.00	Cim Larange	
panies, in strong currencies.	Daumier	32.50	Citron	
knowledge of the markets	Demag	104.80	Citron	
work. Good deal—High and	Deutsche	127.50	Citron	
speaking English, French,	Orstedt	240.50	Citron	
	Nordde	32.50	Citron	
	Geis Aktien	44	Citron	
	Hoechst	53.50	Citron	
	Karl	75	Citron	

WVA 1, Switzerland.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Mattengemenn</td> <td>222.00</td> <td>Amulose</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metallgesellschaft</td> <td>231.50</td> <td>Perbas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nackermann</td> <td>102.50</td> <td>PUK</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rheinstaahl</td> <td>70</td> <td>Ponerau</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RWE new</td> <td>134</td> <td>Portier</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scherling</td> <td>792</td> <td>Preagel</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Siemens</td> <td>230</td> <td>RH Potlauer</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thyssen</td> <td>80</td> <td>Sachse</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veba</td> <td>195.00</td> <td>St Gobain</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volkswagen</td> <td>134.60</td> <td>Suez</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Telmecina</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Tenneco</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mattengemenn	222.00	Amulose		Metallgesellschaft	231.50	Perbas		Nackermann	102.50	PUK		Rheinstaahl	70	Ponerau		RWE new	134	Portier		Scherling	792	Preagel		Siemens	230	RH Potlauer		Thyssen	80	Sachse		Veba	195.00	St Gobain		Volkswagen	134.60	Suez				Telmecina				Tenneco	
Mattengemenn	222.00	Amulose																																															
Metallgesellschaft	231.50	Perbas																																															
Nackermann	102.50	PUK																																															
Rheinstaahl	70	Ponerau																																															
RWE new	134	Portier																																															
Scherling	792	Preagel																																															
Siemens	230	RH Potlauer																																															
Thyssen	80	Sachse																																															
Veba	195.00	St Gobain																																															
Volkswagen	134.60	Suez																																															
		Telmecina																																															
		Tenneco																																															

[illegible]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS
 P. 2, amounting to
 has been drawn for
 iber 15, 1975 and
 which bears number 2
 number which is 4,

Boats for every budget and purpose.
Available in world's most beautiful
yachting grounds.

European Gold				
	Nov. 4, 1975			
	Open	Close	High	Low
London	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00
Zurich	163.25	163.00	163.00	163.00
Paris (12.5 kilos)	167.25	167.50	167.50	167.50
U.S. dollars per ounce				
Intermarket Gold				
Stocks (p.m. 1:00)				

Delaware - International Standard

**If you're looking
for business
or investment opportunities,
we've got a good tip.**

In fact, we've got lots of them. This one is the Mediterranean basin; it's the second most dynamic economic growth area in the world today. (The first is the Sinic basin, centered around Japan, but we assume you—and your competitors—are already fully aware of that one.)

So let us tell you about the Mediterranean in a special report we've just completed entitled, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area." You can receive it immediately by subscribing to *The Hudson Letter*.

And that's where all our other tips come in. Twice each month, we'll send you six to eight pages of the kind of information you need to make major business and investment decisions. Information you cannot get anywhere else. Our staff of economic, political and financial experts will single out those events which are most critical in terms of their future impact, analyze them for you, and project their significance for both the short and the long term.

To complement this ongoing commentary of world developments, we'll send you six in-depth studies each year on subjects whose impact on present and future events merits particular attention. Subjects such as :

- **The Soviet Bloc:** likely social and economic developments in the Eastern bloc countries, and opportunities for trade;
- **Nuclear Power:** a look at the civil nuclear power programs of the major economies of Europe, North America and Japan;
- **Inflation and Unemployment:** a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter,
concerning the September OPEC
meeting:
*"Not only will the new price
almost certainly be less in
real terms than the price set
in December, 1973, but the
impact of the increase will of
course be much less significant.*
(After much dispute, the OPEC
members agreed on a modest 10
percent increase.)

The
Week

June 2nd Hudson Letter,
on an Arab/Israeli settlement:
*"The short-term outlook for
peace is far better than news-
paper headlines would lead
one to suppose.... The more
likely outlook, over the short
term, is no Middle East war
this year. For the medium
term, the chance of a genuine
settlement before 1980 is better
than half-and-half."*
(A peace settlement was initiated
by Israel and Egypt on Sep-
tember 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding. The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

The tion

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran,
March 1st :
"The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its \$ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than \$ 500 million.)

If you want to start receiving invaluable advice like this, simply fill out the coupon below and return it to us. You will receive the current Hudson Letter, as well as the special report on the Mediterranean, within a few days. All material is sent air mail at no extra charge to the subscriber.

receive 22 letters and 6 Special Reports. Check for FF 1700 or the equivalent.

Country: _____
 _____, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France

*begin to take hold, and
business activity resumes*

The Hudson Letter

☐ I want
to know
more about
other
opportunities
in the
field of
business
development

PREPARED BY HUDSON EUROPE AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

☐ I want to subscribe for one year.
☐ I understand I will receive 22 letters and 6 Special Reports.
☐ Enclosed is my check for FF 1700 or the equivalent in other currency.
☐ Bill me later.
☐ Bill company.

5-11-75

☐ I want to receive a 3-month trial subscription.
(pre-paid only).
My check for FF 400 or equivalent is enclosed.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Country: _____
The Hudson Letter, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

هكذا من اجل

Harris Tosses 3 TD

Eagles Make It Simple For Rams to Triumph

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Quarterback James Harris threw for three touchdowns and the Rams defense scored two others and set up a third, as Los Angeles routed the Philadelphia Eagles 42-3 last night in the National Football League game.

The Rams, now 6-1 and running away with the National Conference Western Division title, dominated the game after the first quarter and handed the

Eagles their sixth loss in seven games.

Before leaving in the fourth quarter, Harris was 10-for-20 with three touchdowns and 307 yards. Two of his touchdown passes were to wide receiver Harold Jackson, a former Eagle and the third to wide receiver Jack Snow.

The defense scored on a 76-yard touchdown run by linebacker Fred Dryer with a recovered fumble. Free safety Bill Simpson set up the Rams' first score in the first quarter with an interception.

The Rams, who had a 21-3 half-time lead, put the game out of reach in the third quarter. They took the kickoff and went 67 yards in eight plays, in a drive temporarily set back on two penalties. But then with third and 28 on the Eagles' 42, Harris passed down the middle to Snow for a touchdown and a 28-3 advantage.

Twenty-one seconds later, the Rams were on the board again when Larry Brooks sacked Ron Gabriel for the second time, the Eagles quarterback fumbled and the ball popped up into the arms of defensive right end Dryer, he galloped 20 yards for the TD.

Later, Eagles backup quarterback Mike Boryla came in and he had his troubles, too. He drove the Eagles to the Rams' 12 as the third quarter ended but on the first play of the fourth quarter, he lost 12 yards on a sack and then threw a pass which Robertson picked off for the final touchdown.

The Rams' first score came late on the first quarter after Simpson's interception of a Roman Gabriel pass at the Eagles' 40. He carried it to the 23 and five plays later former Heisman Trophy winner John Cappelletti plunged over from the one with 23 seconds left in the first quarter and Tom Dempsey added the extra point to make it 7-0.

The Rams struck quickly in the second quarter when Harris found Jackson along the sidelines for a 54-yard scoring play to make it 14-0.



Indiana Is Unpleasant Stop On Russian Basketball Tour

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Indiana's all-American Scott May scored 34 points to lead the Hoosiers to a 94-78 victory last night over the Russian national basketball team.

After a close first half that ended with the Hoosiers leading 48-42, the Big 10 champions bolted to a 28-point lead, 78-51, with 10 minutes to go. Coach Bobby Knight substituted freely during the second half, putting all 12 players in action. Even Quinn Buckner, who had suffered lower

back spasms during practice, saw action.

May hit 13 of 15 from the field and eight of 10 from the free-throw line. Kent Benson added 12 points, Mark Haymore 11 and Tom Abernethy 10.

The Russian Olympic champions were led by Sergei Belov with 21 points—17 the first half. Ivan Edeskho and Alsan Sharmuhamedov each added 17.

Alexander Belov, who scored the winning basket in the United States in the 1972 Olympic final, fouled out early in the second half and did not score. When he left, Indiana was leading by nine points, 52-43, and in the next eight minutes, the Hoosiers raced to their 28-point lead.

A capacity crowd of 17,000 filled Market Square Arena for the exhibition game, the second in a series by the touring Soviet squad. The Russians lost their opener to Marquette.

Indiana's Scott May, 6 feet 7 inches, has to go high in upper photo to shoot ball over 7-2 Russian Anatoli Mishkin while in photo on upper right, Kansas City's Ed Gilbert goes low as he falls to ice over Washington's Bill Clement. In other NHL action, Boston's Don Marcotte, near boards, and California's Bob Girard collide and soon land on ice in photo on the right.



Canadiens Defeat Sabres on Goals In Final Minutes

MONTREAL, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Yvon Lambert scored twice in the final four minutes last night to give the Montreal Canadiens a 3-2 victory over the Buffalo Sabres before a record Forum crowd of 19,027.

The victory pushed the Canadiens into a first-place tie with the Los Angeles Kings in the National Hockey League's Norris Division with 16 points. It was only the second loss for the Sabres, who lead the Adams Division by six points.

Both of Lambert's goals were set up by Doug Riseborough and Yvan Cournoyer as the Canadiens battled back to beat the Sabres for the first time in two seasons. Lambert tied the score at 16:44 when his shot ricocheted into the Buffalo net off the stick of Sabres' goalie Gerry Desjardins. He scored his 10th goal and the game-winner at 17:57 with a 10-foot slap shot.



The victory pushed the Canadiens into a first-place tie with the Los Angeles Kings in the National Hockey League's Norris Division with 16 points. It was only the second loss for the Sabres, who lead the Adams Division by six points.

Cowboys' Staubach Atones for His Mistake

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Crisp, clean Roger Staubach, a devout Catholic who has been described as "saintly," was in a confessional frame of mind yesterday in Dallas. The Cowboys' quarterback startled his teammates and himself when he threw elbows and fists at Pat Fischer.

The Redskins' cornerback, at the wrong moment in the overtime game won by Washington, 30-24, on Sunday. He was caught and penalized 15 yards for a personal foul.

"It was the stupidest play of my life," Staubach told questioners. None disagreed. Staubach was tackled by Chris Hanburger, the blitzing linebacker, as he threw a pass to Jean Fugett. The ball wobbled in flight and Ken Houston intercepted it, returning to midfield.

"Hanburger hit me just as I released the ball," said Staubach. "Fischer was really giving it to me on Houston's return. I kind of went into him and dove on him. I can recall all the way back to junior high school without getting a personal foul. I was frustrated, just so darn frustrated."

The penalty took the ball to the Dallas 35-yard line and the Redskins moved to the winning touchdown on a quarterback sneak by Bill Kilmer, the first time he had called such a play in about three years, he said.

The feisty little Fischer (to feet 9 inches, 170 pounds) is a renowned provocateur. Of the personal foul penalty, he said, "That's usually the kind of thing you expect them to lay on me." He was grinning.

Tom Landry, the coach who idolizes the quarterback, defended Staubach as usual. "Roger played a splendid game," he said. Speaking of fouls, the first three penalties for offensive holding in the Jets-Buffalo game were called on the Jets' Winston Hill and the Bills' Reggie McKenzie and Reuben Gant. The significance? The Dolphins, in a poll conducted by the Miami Herald last week, named those three to their "all-holders team," those most adept at holding opponents illegally.

NFL's Jets Are Too Slow For Star Back

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—With the New York Jets' purse strings tied by commissioner Pete Rozelle, Anthony Davis signed yesterday with the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League. He will start a five-year contract worth \$1 million, next season.

The New Yorkers were prohibited, with all other National Football League teams, from negotiating with "any players from the defunct World Football League."

"The Jets told us they couldn't make an offer," said Michael Trope, Davis' lawyer, from Toronto by telephone. "They said they might be able to offer us a deal in January, but I don't think it was fair to A.D. to wait until then. What if some hot-shot college player was available and A.D.'s value went down?"

Many outstanding college running backs are seniors this season. Davis, the former University of Southern California star, led the NFL in rushing and touchdowns in his first pro campaign.

World Cup Soccer Bid

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (AP).—Yugoslavia will bid to become host of the 1990 World Cup soccer championships, the newspaper Politika has reported. It said Yugoslavia's soccer federation would submit the bid Nov. 8 to the international soccer federation.

Allez France Now Races to Breeding Duty

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Washington, D.C., International suffered another blow yesterday when the mare Allez France was withdrawn from Saturday's \$150,000 race at Laurel racetrack.

Trainer Angel Penna said in Los Angeles that Allez France, a winner of more than \$1.3 million, would be retired for breeding as she hurt her leg while finishing last at Santa Anita, Calif., in the National Thoroughbred Championship.

Penna said Allez France, a Kentucky-bred daughter of Sea Bird and Princess Gem, will go to Kentucky, where she will be mated next spring with Secretariat.

Owned by art dealer Daniel Wildenstein, Allez France had done all of her racing in Europe and had never run on a dirt track before the Santa Anita event.

Left-Field Wall In Fenway Park Receives a Cover

BOSTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A six-foot-high padding, which will alter bounces off the "Green Monster," will give Fenway Park's left and center field wall next spring. Boston Red Sox general manager Dick O'Connell said yesterday.

The two-inch-thick pad will start 1 1/2 feet up on the wall and rise to 7-1/2 feet all along the wall from the left field foul line to the 420-foot mark in right center.

The padding, which has been discussed for more than 30 years, will serve to protect outfielders from collisions injuries.

"But it was planned long before Fred Lynn hit the wall in the sixth game of the 'World Series,'" said O'Connell. "We've been planning it since last summer along with other improvements. I'm sure it will change the bounce of balls hit off the wall but it's for the players' protection."

NHL Standings

Pacific Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	9	1	2	20	63	27
NY Islanders	8	1	4	16	46	23
Atlanta	4	1	1	9	27	56
NY Rangers	4	1	1	9	21	49
Smethley Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Columbus	7	4	2	16	40	37
St. Louis	6	3	3	15	33	31
Vancouver	2	7	3	7	27	66
Kansas City	3	7	1	7	12	42
Minnesota	3	7	0	6	29	54
Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Los Angeles	9	0	1	18	41	26
Montreal	8	2	3	18	38	23
Pittsburgh	4	4	1	9	25	41
Detroit	2	8	3	7	31	54
Washington	3	10	1	7	44	65
Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	8	2	1	19	41	29
Toronto	8	4	1	13	32	38
Boston	2	4	2	12	37	38
California	9	2	0	18	29	41
Monday's Game						
Montreal 3, Buffalo 2						
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1						

Duran Defense Set

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Roberto Duran of Panama will defend his World Boxing Association lightweight title against Mexico's Leoncio Ortiz in Puerto Rico on Dec. 20. It has been announced here.

Derby County Carries Lead In Soccer Into Enemy Land

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Tomorrow is the last European club competition day of the year. When the second legs of the last round of the three tournaments end, the long winter hibernation sets in. The competitions resume next March.

In the European Cup tomorrow, Derby County takes a three-goal lead to the Bernabeu Stadium, where a crowd of 130,000 will be trying to roar it away. I don't think it will, though. Real Madrid was unlucky to lose so heavily at Derby; they will probably leave a much stronger team in this leg. Benito, pivot of the defense, and Santillana, that clever center-forward, were missing at Derby. That meant the fielding of a two-man attack, though the 37-year-old Amancio, with his wonderful burst of speed, and the tall, lanky Roberto Martinez, so very hard to dispossess, were a difficult duo.

Derby certainly is not as strong away as it is on the Baseball Ground, with its passionate dauntrophobia. But it has a great deal of experience of European soccer now and, in Colin Todd, one of the finest all-round defenders in the world, Real will attack desperately from the start, which will allow scope for the marvelous running and passing of Archie Gemmill, and the beautifully hit long passes of Charlie George to turn and wrangle the Madrid defense.

At Ibrox Park, Glasgow, another brave and clamorous crowd will try to spur Rangers to wipe out the 2-0 deficit they brought back from Saint Etienne. Unfortunately for the Scots, Saint

Etienne doesn't scare easily. It is a team with morale as well as high skill, as it emphatically showed last season in its European Cup run to the semi-final. How well its young left half, Bathenay, is playing!

He scored a goal in his debut for France in Leipzig against East Germany; he got another late and potentially decisive one in the first leg against Rangers, and he is primarily a defensive player. Rangers will tackle ruthlessly, run hard after long balls, try to establish and exploit superiority in the air. Saint Etienne, like most teams, prefers to be at home in the second leg, but they're a better than even chance of survival.

I don't fancy the chances of Juventus, the Italian champions, though it is at home in Turin. After losing 2-0 to Borussia Munchengladbach in Dusseldorf, Juve is one of the pitifully few Italian teams which remember what attacking is. Unlike craven Milan, which disgraced itself by drawing 0-0 in Ireland with the unknown part-time team of Athlone, in the Cupwinners' Cup.

The trouble for Juventus is that Borussia seems to be even more dangerous away in these European tournaments than it is at home. Juventus if it takes any risks with its caudillo, Jupp Heynckes this year has scored a four and a three in major European competition. When Udo Lattek came to watch Juventus beat Fiorentina 4-2, he observed how slow the team was. Not fast enough, I would imagine, to catch Borussia.

The other West German contestants, Bayern Munich, have a goal leeway to make up against Malmö, at home. They won't, in their present form, find it easy. It seems most unlikely, even if they should get the points, that they'll win the European Cup for a third year, though their chances in March, with Gerd Mueller and Uli Hoeneß probably fit and fully operational, would be substantially improved.

PSV Eindhoven, which collapsed against Dynamo Kiev also among the European Cup favorites in last year's Cupwinners' Cup, looks stronger this season. It was no mean feat to win away to the vigorous Poles. Roth Gorgonzola, and PSV should finish the job now. The opportunism of Ralf Edstroem and Van der Kaayen should get at least another two goals to add to the two they scored in Poland.

Swede Risberg Dies

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—On the day the World Series moved from Boston to Cincinnati, a man named Charles August Risberg died in a convalescent home in Red Bluff, Calif. Death came on his 61st birthday, exactly 56 years and four days after the Cincinnati Reds won a World Series for the first time. Swede Risberg helped them win it. He was the shortstop on the Chicago White Sox, the losing team.

Risberg was the last survivor among the eight Chicago players identified as "Black Sox" in all baseball literature composed since 1920—who were ruled out of the game for life for selling out the 1919 Series. In the eight games he batted .480 and made four errors, contributing somewhat more to the dump than some of his accomplices, somewhat less than others. More than Fred McMullin, for example, who went to bat twice as a pinch-batter and got one single. McMullin was a utility infielder nobody tried to hit, but he overheard Chick Gandil, the ringleader, propositioning Risberg, and he declared himself in.

Of the others, Buck Weaver, the third baseman, received no payoff and played superbly, hitting .324, and although Shoeless Joe Jackson did get \$8,000, he hit a tidy 275. The rest were in their ears—Gandil, the big, tough first baseman, Eddie Cicotte and Lefty Williams, pitchers, and Happy Felsch, the centerfielder.

The Last of the Infamous Black Sox Scandal

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—On the day the World Series moved from Boston to Cincinnati, a man named Charles August Risberg died in a convalescent home in Red Bluff, Calif. Death came on his 61st birthday, exactly 56 years and four days after the Cincinnati Reds won a World Series for the first time. Swede Risberg helped them win it. He was the shortstop on the Chicago White Sox, the losing team.

Risberg was the last survivor among the eight Chicago players identified as "Black Sox" in all baseball literature composed since 1920—who were ruled out of the game for life for selling out the 1919 Series. In the eight games he batted .480 and made four errors, contributing somewhat more to the dump than some of his accomplices, somewhat less than others. More than Fred McMullin, for example, who went to bat twice as a pinch-batter and got one single. McMullin was a utility infielder nobody tried to hit, but he overheard Chick Gandil, the ringleader, propositioning Risberg, and he declared himself in.

Of the others, Buck Weaver, the third baseman, received no payoff and played superbly, hitting .324, and although Shoeless Joe Jackson did get \$8,000, he hit a tidy 275. The rest were in their ears—Gandil, the big, tough first baseman, Eddie Cicotte and Lefty Williams, pitchers, and Happy Felsch, the centerfielder.

Leading Seeds Gain in Tennis

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Mammet Orantes, Ken Rosewall, John Newcombe and Tony Roche, all top seeds, easily advanced today into the third round of the Japan Open tennis championship.

Top-seeded Orantes of Spain beat Russel Simpson of New Zealand, 6-0, 6-2; Australian Rosewall, the No. 2 seed, swept past American John Whitlinger, 6-1, 7-5; Newcombe, the defending champion and No. 3 seed, eliminated fellow-Australian Cliff Fletcher, 6-3, 6-4. Fourth-seeded Roche, another Australian, beat West Germany's Jürgen Passendorfer, who withdrew after falling behind 3-1 in the first set.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico, fifth-seeded, advanced with a 6-7, 6-1, 6-2 victory over Ernie Ewart of Australia.

Vilas Upset
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4 (AP).—Graham Stillwell, 28-year-old former British Davis cup player, scored the first major upset in the \$100,000 Stockholm Open yesterday with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over third-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

Vilas, who has virtually clinched his second straight overall Grand Prix victory, was well below his usual best as he lost in one hour to the unheralded Briton in his opening match of the tournament.

College Poll

The United Press International poll of 100 college football coaches with win-loss records and first two votes in parentheses.	
Team	Points
1. Ohio St. (6-0) 124	408
2. Oklahoma (6-0) 141	354
3. Nebraska (6-0) 141	354
4. Texas A-M (7-0) 141	354
5. Alabama (7-1) 128	324
6. Michigan (6-2) 128	324
7. Texas (7-1) 128	324
8. Penn St. (6-1) 128	324
9. Southern Cal. (7-1) 128	324
10. Florida (7-1) 128	324
11. Arizona St. (6-1) 128	324
12. San Diego St. (6-0) 128	324
13. Notre Dame (6-2) 128	324
14. Pittsburgh (6-2) 128	324
15. Maryland (6-2) 128	324
16. Arizona (6-1) 128	324
17. California (6-1) 128	324
18. Washington (6-1) 128	324
19. Oregon (6-1) 128	324
20. Iowa (6-1) 128	324

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMA THEATERS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

IN ENGLISH:
GAUMONT CHAMPS-ELYSEES - HAUTEFVILLE - GAUMONT RIVE-GAUCHE

PETER SELLERS
CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER
CATHERINE SCHELL
HERBERT LOM
BLAKE EDWARDS

THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER

WORLD FAMOUS
BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
FESTIVAL
Fantaisie de Rêve
MONTMARTRE PER PERSON
TAXI AND TIP INCLUDED

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
NIGHTLY AT 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two Shows
GRAND JEUX
MONTMARTRE PER PERSON
TAXI AND TIP INCLUDED

Watch for this feature every
MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

CALAVADOS BAL 95-33
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Salsa Bar, Cumbia, Boleros, Ranchera, Latin
40 Av. P. de la S. (at George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air Cond.

Observer

Cheering Destruction

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A man sat in a New York City court the other day and watched a judge set free an assortment of rogues, scoundrels and misdeeds for lack of evidence. The police who had arrested them failed to show up. The city had fired them out of expense.

It was one of the early symptoms of the social breakdown President Ford has prescribed for New York as a means of teaching the city a lesson. Other omens of what is to come are already in evidence.

The state's program for middle and lower-income housing construction, half of it in the city, is coming to a halt. To cut expenses, of course.

A woman tells of a child coming home from school to report there are now 62 children in her class. It cuts expenses.

A school-closure project is stopped in Queens. The aim was to end the constant flooding of middle-income homes in a low-income neighborhood. They will go on being flooded. It cuts expenses.

Firehouses and libraries are being closed. It cuts expenses. For the subway and buses, the principal way of working people in New York to get to the job, have just been raised 43 per cent. It cuts expenses by cutting service, since fewer people now use the subway and buses.

None of these early signs of a city running down is catastrophic, of course, but then the bankruptcy which is to instruct New York in the evils of bad money management has not yet begun.

One suspects that the extensive public support for the President's decision to go ahead with this lesson stems from the notion that the people doomed to absorb it are the infamous welfare chiselers and unemployed immigrants, who are widely presumed to be cunning parasites leeching the public treasury.

There is no other way to explain the general hush which greeted Ford's announcement that sinners—at least the New York variety—must suffer. Americans, being a generous people on the whole, although a bit charitable toward the impoverished, would certainly not emit in the prospect of suffering visited on children and working people.

Yet, as the early city breakdowns indicate, bankruptcy will not be reserved for the outcast classes. Working people are already losing their jobs. The construction industry is losing work. Children are losing education. Home owners are losing services and protection.

With bankruptcy, small investors will lose their savings, which may mean the end of retirement plans, the loss of a child's chance to go to college, perhaps thousands of silent little personal bankruptcies.

As the city contracts, business, presumably will lose income and middle-income people presumably will be encouraged to move elsewhere, deepening the downward spiral.

Is this prospect really as exhilarating to America beyond the Hudson as the first flush of cheers for President Ford suggest? Surely not. Americans have poured hundreds of billions of dollars into astronomical adventures for the uplift of troubled aliens, many of them hopelessly poor, ignorant, shiftless, and in Vietnam, resentful, on both sides of the globe.

It is unlikely to believe that a people so generous prefer to turn their back upon their own. And yet, President Ford's decision to sink New York appears to be as popular as any act he has committed since blinding the bejewed out of the Cambodian Navy last summer.

He played with the public distaste for welfare chiselers, smooth bankers and devious politicians by suggesting that they were the ones who would pay in the end for the bankruptcy. Not a word to the contrary that the agony would be borne equally by working people, children, small businessmen and middle-income households.

It was an act of demagoguery by omission, hard to match with the President's celebrated reputation for openness, candor and decency. Instead of candor, he had a regional prejudice, on red meat and playing to the worst in his people, got them to applaud for the slow destruction of people like themselves. Not one of the presidency's nobler days.

The Life and Art of Tennessee Williams

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (NTN)—Tennessee Williams' "Memoirs," published this week by Doubleday & Co., was originally entitled "Flee, Flee, This Sad Hotel," a quotation from a poem by Anne Sexton. The author changed the title when he realized that "my life is as much a merry tavern as a sad hotel." "My God," he said, "I've gotten a lot of laughs out of life."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.



Tennessee Williams

"I never considered my homosexuality as anything to be disguised. Neither did I consider it a matter to be over-emphasized. I consider it an accident of nature."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

PEOPLE: 111-Year-Old Immigrant Wants to 'Be American'

Milica Mrazek wants to be a U.S. citizen. Like any other immigrant, she must live in the United States five years before becoming eligible. She is 111. "I came here because I want to be with my sons and be American like them," she declared in New York, where her two sons, their wives and 10 grandchildren live. "There is no other country like this and I'm happy to be here."

Mrs. Mrazek, her husband and seven of their 13 children left Albania for Yugoslavia when she was 56. When her husband died (aged 108), she decided to move to the United States. Immigration officials say that the only way that the wait can be waived is by an act of Congress.

Charlie Rich, the country and Western singer, and his wife Margaret Ann have decided to reconcile. Mrs. Rich has asked that her divorce petition, filed in a Memphis court, be withdrawn. They have been married 23 years and have four children.

Ballerina Nadezhda Pavlova and Bolshoi Ballet soloist Vyacheslav Gerasimov, 37, are to be married Thursday, according to an announcement in Tass. Thursday is also the day that Miss Pavlova, 19, makes her debut as a soloist at the Bolshoi in "Giselle."

Madame Claude (Fernande Grandel), 52, whose call-girl operation was the fastest in France in the 1960s, has been given a year's suspended sentence on charges of procuring. She was also fined 15,000 francs and deprived of her civil rights for three years.

Alison Paul, 30, the author of the original federal version of the Equal Rights Amendment, is nearly destitute. She is now recovering from a stroke at Alta Craig Nursing Home in Ridgefield, Conn. "We have to get just four more states," she told The New York Times the other day. "Then we would have the only constitution in the whole world where women will have both equality in voting, the equality in earning, living. But today women are still paid less than a man for the same work." A pioneer in the women's movement, Miss Paul is a lawyer with a doctorate in social work. For many years she headed the National Women's Party she helped found in 1917—she has been jailed numerous times for her activities. Because of her illness, Miss Paul's financial situation has gradually grown worse. Last week Ernestine Powell, a Columbus, Ohio, lawyer and a member of the National Women's Party, made an appeal on her behalf, saying that the party had deteriorated in Miss Paul's absence.

British teen-agers, at least those who idolized the Bay City Rollers, are victims of a big-business plot to stupefy the masses, according to Sovetskaya Kultura, published in Moscow. The newspaper said that the Rollers, along with such films and photographs as "The Great Escape," are part of a vast Western cultural offensive. But, said the newspaper, the official organ of the Soviet Culture Ministry, there is a difference between the Rollers



Nadezhda Pavlova

and their precursors in the pop world (Beatles, Rolling Stones and many others, "none of whom lasted long") in that their managers had learned a lesson: "Rollerball is altogether different from the mania that have gone before. It is more long-lasting. More hysterical and manic." The group's music is "food for the mind, imposed by big business and designed, like all drugs, to stupefy people."

Prince Philip wants tourists to walk in safety when they go to watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace. At his suggestion, a special stoplight has been installed on Constitution Hill beside the palace. By pushing a button, pedestrians can stop traffic and cross the street to the palace in safety. The prince took the initiative after receiving letters complaining about car/pedestrian accidents outside the palace.

Singer Eddie Fisher, whose three previous marriages to Hollywood stars ended in divorce, has married former beauty queen Terry Richards, a spokeswoman said Saturday. The spokesman said the wedding took place Wednesday in Santa Monica, Calif. It was the first marriage for Miss Richards, 31, who was Miss Louisiana in the 1973 Miss World contest. Fisher, 47, was formerly married to actresses Debbie Reynolds, Elizabeth Taylor and Connie Stevens.

SICK LIST: Richard Burton has recovered from a bout with malaria, and he and his wife Elizabeth Taylor are about to leave for their month-long African safari, says an Associated Press dispatch from Victoria Falls, Rhodesia. Former world heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey has been released from a New York hospital after a week's stay for a mild stroke.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

Fire in Hamburg Guts Theatrical Storage House

HAMBURG, Nov. 4 (AP)—Flames gutted a theatrical storage house over the weekend, destroying costumes and scenery for nearly the entire repertoire of the Hamburg State Opera, according to a police report.

The fire, brought under control Saturday night, also destroyed most of the production materials for the city's two largest stages, the Deutsche Schauspielhaus and the Thalia Theater, police said, adding that the possibility of arson was under investigation.

Fifty-nine opera productions went up in the flames, causing damages estimated at 80 million marks—\$33 million—and crippling the city's dramatic productions for the coming years, authorities said. Only the sets of four operas and six ballets were saved from the 500-meter-long building, which also houses workshops of the three stages.

Officials said 380 opera engagements through the summer of 1977 had been endangered by the fire and that 183 showings in the current season will be without sets and costumes.

It is usually easy for a president to bring out the worst in his people by playing to their delusions. By not explaining who in New York would have to endure the suffering he prescribed, this is what Mr. Ford has done.

He played with the public distaste for welfare chiselers, smooth bankers and devious politicians by suggesting that they were the ones who would pay in the end for the bankruptcy. Not a word to the contrary that the agony would be borne equally by working people, children, small businessmen and middle-income households.

It was an act of demagoguery by omission, hard to match with the President's celebrated reputation for openness, candor and decency. Instead of candor, he had a regional prejudice, on red meat and playing to the worst in his people, got them to applaud for the slow destruction of people like themselves. Not one of the presidency's nobler days.

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a \$50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he had the productions of each of his plays with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, NOV. 5, 1975

ASCIBIA [HMSHSH] [TRAMISA]

DESICIE [LAWNER]

MESSAGES, NOV. 4, 1975

CYSIBIA [RECSIB] [RACIAS]

ERNIB [RECSIB] [RACIAS]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PATCHES, PATCHES, PATCHES

Entered in the U.S. Whole

sale for military govern-

ment. Quoted prices. See

markets. Siam Emblem Arts

and Crafts, 63 W. Union City

St. Louis, Mo. 63101. Tel:

314-241-0000. Telex: 97717.

ZACK THOMPSON, American

Interiors, 1400 Broadway, New

York, N.Y. 10018. Tel: 212-

675-1000. Telex: 97717.

DELUXE GENT with H.R. 311

Support. Write: House Office

Building, D.C.

PERSONALS

BARB O. Time is right to con-

tact. Write: Room 310, P.O. Box

6139, Chicago 60612.

SHOPPING

DUTY-FREE SHOPPING OF HOME

Shannon Airport. Write: Home

Shopping, 1000 Airport Blvd.,

Shannon, Ireland. Tel: 00353-

2341. Telex: 97717.

SERVICES

Typing: U.S. Electric Machine &

Stamps, at home. Paris: 672-25.

TELEX: 97717. Telex: 97717.

EDUCATION

COMPLETE IMMERSION, gracious

living in comfortable French

home. Write: Home Shopping,

TAX-FREE CARS

A.L.C.I. TAX-FREE CARS, All

European makes. European, Ca-

nada, delivery in Europe. R. Bar-

on, 115, 104-Brussels, Belgium.

Telex: 97717. Telex: 97717.

CAR SHIPPING

CARS—IMPER

are the shipping specialists.

Household effects. Write:

IMPER SHIPPING LTD.,

North Street, London E.C.4.

Telex: 97717. Telex: 97717.

MOVING

FRANCAIR, 10 R. Pershing

Paris (16). Tel: 742-64/72-75.

New York, 976-1000.

ARTHUR PIERRE

THE PROFESSIONAL MOVIES

Phone: 1-800-635-6355.

Antwerp: (031) 41-68-00.

ALLIED VAN LINES

INTERNATIONAL

Call: Bernini School, Frankfurt.

Lauchert, 66 Germany.

ALLIED VAN LINES INTL.

DESIGNS makes moving easier.

Call: Mr. McGraw, 314, New York

Paris. 80-51-40. 272-30-30. 272-31-14.